

PUBLIC SALE OF FRUIT TREES, &C.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Saturday the 4th of September, at the Nursery of Thomas Taylor, in Menallen township, near Wierman's Mill,

A LARGE AMOUNT OF FRUIT TREES, such as Peach, Apple, Apricot, Plum, &c. of every variety, from 2 to 4 years old. They will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

Also—AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, A LOT OF GROUND, situate in Menallen township, on the road from Berlin to Shippensburg, adjoining lands of Thomas Taylor, John Lower, &c. containing about 30 ACRES, on which is a

ONE-STORY AND A HALF Log Dwelling-house, weather-boarded Log Barn, with a frame Thrashing-floor; a well near the Kitchen door; well supplied with Fruit Trees.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms will be made known by

WM. B. TAYLOR, LEAH C. TAYLOR

Aug. 16.

Election of Managers.

AN election for Thirteen Managers, for the "Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company," will be held at the public house of Jacob Trego, in Dickinson township, on Monday the 6th of September next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to serve for one year,

A. G. MILLER, Sec'r.

Aug. 16.

Books! Books!

AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE.

The Language of Flowers.
The Bouquet of Flowers.
Oracles of the Poets.
Poems by Anelia.
Forest Minstrel—Mrs. Pierson.
Proverbial Philosophy.
Russell, by James—a fresh supply, 25 cts.
Bandits of the Osage, 25 "
Cecilia, or Woman's Love, by Dumas, 25 "
Monima, or the Beautiful French Girl in Philadelphia, 25 "
The Duke and the Cousin, by Mrs. Gore, 25 "
Ingleside Hall, and Lord of the Manor, 25 "
Graham's Magazine, for September, 25 "
Godey's " 25 "
Columbian, " 25 "
Together with a large collection of Voyages, Travels, Biographical and Scientific Works, with all the recent publications, for sale by

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 23.

WM. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased. He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

He will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Inventions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room one door east of Mr. Wattles' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

Good News! Good News!

ANOTHER supply of the Genuine **MAL- LISTER'S OINTMENT** has arrived and can now be had at the Drug Store of

S. S. FORNEY, Agent.

Gettysburg, July 5.

Gettysburg Water Company.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in this Company are hereby notified that the Installments are all now due; and as the Directors are about to re-commence operations, money is indispensable. They are therefore requested to make payment as soon as possible, to the subscriber, Treasurer of the Company

J. B. M'PHERSON, Treasurer.

May 3.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

Whoever wants a first-rate Time-Piece

CAN be accommodated by calling at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, next door to Mr. Buchler's Drug Store—where a new lot of beautiful 24 hour and 8 day CLOCKS have just been received from the City. They are of the best manufacture, and will be warranted. Give us a call—they will be sold cheap.

July 19.

Matches.

25 GROSS Patman's celebrated steam MATCHES, for sale low by the gross,

KELLER KURTZ.

Aug. 16.

Purity.

EVENING HYMN.

Father Supreme! Thou High and Holy One,
To thee we bow;
Now when the labor of the day is done,
Devoutly bow.

From age to age, unchanging, still the same,
All good Thou art;
Hallowed and holy be Thy reverend name,
In every heart.

When the glad morn among the hills was spread,
Thy smile was there;
Now as the darkness gathers over head,
We feel Thy care.

Night spreads her shade upon another day,
Forever past;
So, O'er our faults, thy love, we humbly pray,
A veil may cast.

Silence and sleep, O'er hearts by earth distressed,
Now sweetly steal;
So every fear that struggles in the breast,
Shall Faith conceal.

Thou thro' the dark with watch above our sleep,
With eye of love;
And Thou wilt wake us, when the sunbeams peep,
The hills above.

O, may each heart its gratitude express,
As life expands;
And find the triumph of its happiness,
In Thy commands.

PROVIDENCE.

Just as a mother, with sweet, pious face,
Years towards her little children from her seat,
Gives one a kiss, another an embrace,
Takes this upon her knees, that at her feet;
And while from actions, looks, complaints, pre-
tences,
She learns their feelings, and their various will,
To this a look, to that a word dispense,
And whether stern or smiling, loves them still:
So Providence for us, high, infinite,
Makes our necessities its watchful task.
Hearkens to all our prayers, helps all our wants,
And even if it denies what seems our right,
Either denies because 'twould have us ask,
Or seems but to deny, or, in denying, grants.

Miscellaneous.

Notes of a Ride up the Hudson.

Truly a most trite and well-worn subject, doubtless more than one will say, as he glances at the heading, and it certainly is so; but, surely, a good thing ought not to be repudiated by all, because some have seen it and are well acquainted with it. A dull commonplace spot never becomes old, because no body ever wishes to see it, and the very scenes most worn by traveller's feet, are always the most attractive. A fine painting from the pencil of one of the old masters, becomes a gem by age. "Niagara Falls," nature's mightiest work in America, are fully as grand now as they were long ago, although every schoolboy who can read his thumb and dog-eared class-book, has labored through a description of them. No one, I think, will say that "Mount Vernon," the lovely home of "our country's Father," has lost one jot of its soul-thrilling interest, because thousands of grateful Americans have visited it, and with swelling hearts passed through each room and over each spot with which Washington was familiar. True, the Hudson is not "Niagara Falls," neither is it Washington's home, yet its banks are rich in association, and its dark waters furnish more than one page of interest for our country's history, in those times when good brave men fought and died for Liberty. Besides there are many of your readers who (as was the case with myself) know nothing of it but by books; to them, I can hope, the crude notes of my first visit may not be altogether uninteresting.

Whoever has not yet gone up the Hudson, has to spend a delightful day of his life. I had often heard people speak of it; of its beautiful green banks, its bold bluffs, of the huge old hills that overlook it and hem in its rapid current, and, more than all, of its associations, and I thought that I must some time or other see it; so that when last summer I started for the North, there was no part of my trip to which I looked forward with more pleasant anticipations, than the ride up that noble river.

It was a bright morning in August, when our steamboat, one of the magnificent North River boats that constantly ply the Hudson, shot out from the dock at New York, with a motley crowd on board, of every age, class and appearance. It is a curious study to saunter up and down a steamboat, and look at the various faces and conjecture people's thoughts, and I love to do it; but, as I was travelling for recreation, I was anxious to see all around me, and, on the Hudson, almost every minute shows something new; so that after the first glance at them, I fixed all my attention upon what we passed. We glided rapidly through the craft of all kinds, with which, though quite early, the water was already covered, while the fresh morning air and the wide view all around invigorated me, and put me in a "glorious humor" for seeing and enjoying. The wind caused by our rapid motion, swept refreshingly over my face, as I stood, without my hat, on the upper promenade deck, close by the wheel house, and I felt as if I could never know care or sorrow, with such a sky above and such an air around me.

In a short time the city was behind us, and the bow of our gallant vessel was cutting the waters of the swift Hudson, and with our entrance commenced the interest. For several miles from New York, on the east side, there are hand-

some country-seats—sometimes standing very near the water, surrounded with trees, and then on the top of a hill a half mile from it; and tiny little summer cottages dot the ground all along. The ruins of Fort Lee, the first object one sees that brings back times that have passed, were pointed out to me on the western side, with just enough of old walls standing to confirm the story that it was taken and destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary war. Fort Washington, which was stormed and captured at the same time, after a severe battle, is nearly opposite.

We soon came up to the celebrated "Palisades of the Hudson," a perpendicular range of basaltic cliffs, which form for several miles its western bank, presenting almost as smooth a front as if chiselled by the hand of man. Along their whole length there is scarcely a crevice through which the eye can glance, but bare and bleak, without a vestige of green upon them, they stand and have stood for ages, an impregnable rampart to the water's force, which sweeps swiftly by, close at their foot. Sometimes the boat passed within a short distance of them, and then wave after wave from her bows would chase each other, foaming in against them, and be hurled back, spent and broken from their invulnerable sides. A steamboat coming down the river, passed us here, its deck crowded with passengers, and as each bell rang a salute, the two vessels rocked up and down on the swell, and then their waves combining, dashed themselves high up the sides of those old prim rocks. I wondered how many such scenes they had witnessed, how many rafts, boats, schooners, and ships had gone by them, since the first rude, clumsy vessel laboring up the stream; and I thought that if they could speak, they might tell a longer story of improvement and change than any history could.

After leaving the Palisades, we passed Tarrytown, a small village on the east side, near which the gallant and unfortunate Andre was captured, in attempting to co-operate with the traitor Arnold. A little farther up, on the other side, is shown the place where he was hung. At the edge of the village is "Irving's Residence," a beautiful cottage, with gothic-pointed windows, half seen, half hid by the trees which surround it. It is a lovely spot, just such a place as one would seek for quiet and thought, with a full view of the noble Hudson rushing right before it. It is built upon the site of the old Van Tassel House, and over the hill behind is "Sleepy Hollow." I went and stood at the side of the boat, where I could see it distinctly, and as I watched, the whole river seemed to disappear, and all the scenes of the inimitable "Legend"—lank pedagogues, clattering steeds, headless horsemen and all—came and went in rapid succession. The very scene of Ichabod's glory was before me, the very house where, with the chagrined Brombones' scowl upon him, the happy schoolmaster whirled in the dance with the blooming Katerina, to the music of the old black fiddler. No one can see the little cottage, without, in fancy, reading over again the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Sing Sing, the seat of the New York State Prison, is a pretty village, a few miles farther up on the same side of the river. It is built partly in a ravine, and partly on a hill that slopes back for half a mile from the water, to the height of 200 feet. We passed too far from it to see anything particularly except the prison itself, which is a long building two stories high, close to the water. It is made of white marble, quarried and prepared on the spot by the convicts, and has a fine appearance from the water. I could not help thinking that it was a happy illustration of what the world shows often, an attractive exterior, hiding a vast amount of wretchedness and crime within.

Above Sing Sing, the river is wider, and about 40 miles from New York, where its wild, grand passage through the Highlands is terminated, as if joyful at its release from confinement among the hills, the channel swells into a broad bay, 6 or 8 miles wide. Here at the turn of the bay is Peekskill, a small place of some importance in the revolution, where a body of Americans were posted to obstruct the passage of the British up the river. A mile or two higher, situated on two hills, separated by a little stream that empties into the Hudson, are the ruins of Fort Clinton and Montgomery, more relics of '76, and midway through the Highlands, old Stony Point, memorable as long as it stands, thrusts its rocky ledge far out into the river. Its site is known. Commanding the river on both sides, and inaccessible from the water, Washington determined to possess it, though garrisoned by a large British force with plenty of artillery, and accordingly Mad Anthony Wayne was directed to take it, with 2 or 3 hundred men; and he did it nobly. They marched knee-deep through a marsh behind it, at midnight, moved sternly and noiselessly up the heights, and without firing a gun carried the works at the point of the bayonet. It was one of Wayne's best exploits. A large light-house is on it now.

The passage of the Hudson through the Highlands abounds in the most picturesque and romantic scenery. For sixteen miles a succession of the most magnificent views burst upon us, as the river wound round the immense peaks that close it in, while the wind, collected between them, roars madly through the narrow passes. One peak after another raises its head hundreds of feet above the boat which moved along at its foot. I have never seen anything so pointed out the littleness of art, or the grandeur of nature. The steamboat strained in and out, around and among them, for nearly an hour, when a sudden turn brought the finest view of all before us. Right in front towered "St. Anthony's Nose," the highest peak we had yet seen, immortalized by Irving; a black cloud hung over it.

On the left, far above, was Fort Putman, its gray walls bristling with cannon, and some distance further on, the observatory of West Point. Before we came to it, I noticed a plain white marble monument standing conspicuously on the top of the green bank that rises abruptly from the river. On it is the single word "Kosciusko;" but that one word tells a long story, which need not be repeated. It is a beautiful idea, and says quite enough to every liberty-loving American.

Leaving West Point, and going between two more hills, the last of the range, which seemed like grim sentinels guarding the entrance, we were in the open country above the Highlands. One of these hills has a large rock at the bottom said to have been thrown down by a party of Putman's men while scouting. The other is called "Turk's Head," from a resemblance it has to the face of a Turk; at least so every body said. Whether there is some fancy about it, and I was wanting in imagination, I cannot say; but I could not see it, although I made every honest effort to do so. So I can only give what people say about it.

Above West Point the river is wide and smooth, without any very striking natural beauties, but the country on both sides is very attractive and there are a great many little villages, and some large flourishing towns on the banks. Newberg is a handsome town, built on a hill 300 feet high, and is visible for ten miles. South of it is an old house, Washington's Headquarters, ruined by time, but fresh in association and interest. The New Yorkers have a great respect for antiquity, if we may judge from the names of their towns. In Hudson, a flourishing city about 50 miles below Albany, there is an Academy built after the model of the Parthenon at Athens, and on the other side of the river is Athens itself, a village with a few scattered houses. I did not ask which Athens it was they referred to, but I presumed it was the old one, as I could see nothing like the Parthenon in the place opposite. In sight of Hudson, a few miles back from the river, the venerable Catskill mountains, the scene of Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," stretched their summits high up 2 or 3 thousand feet above the ground, their tops sometimes clearly defined against the sun-light, and then completely hidden by the clouds and mists that whirled around them.

From New York to Albany, the Hudson river is thronged with villages and landing-places, large and small, on the right and left, and at almost every one our steamboat stopped, to take up one or two passengers or let some off. It would run into a wharf on the east side, and then out again, puffing and snorting, when, just as we were getting fairly under weigh again, away it would go to the other side to another red flag which was raised at every stopping-place. "Passengers for A—," noise, confusion, throwing over of ropes, and then probably in 20 minutes—"Passengers for B—," and so it was all day. The boat was a great favorite every where, for it was running as an "opposition to monopoly," the universal, all-prevailing motto that pleases men, because it spares the purse. Wherever we stopped, there was a salute of some kind or other ready—an old cannon, a musket, or a dilapidated horse-pistol; and in every case, it was answered by the boat's bell, which was busily employed all the time. Once we passed a large factory, on the right bank; the men stood in front hallooing lustily; the females filled the windows and waved handkerchiefs, and a rusty old cannon snorted out its share of the proceedings. Several times a couple of men or boys came out in a little boat close up to the vessel and fired off their musket. Then, having received from the bell an acknowledgment of the honor conferred, they rode up and down on the swell of the steamboat, and pulled complacently in to shore, as though conscious that,—let the world say what it pleased,—their part had been well done. And where, I suppose, nothing in the shape of fire-arms could be obtained, a score of men and boys shouted and threw their arms and hats about with a most commendable zeal and energy; all of which I enjoyed wonderfully.

I said that night in Albany, and the next day came down the river and saw

over again all its beauties with unimpaired enjoyment, and when I left the boat at the pier in New York, I thought I had never spent two days more delightfully. Throughout both, I had been in a constant whirl of excitement, as each new scene of interest passed before me. I had at last seen the Hudson, and was, in no respect, disappointed.

Like the noble Rhine, the pride of Europe, whose waters are the theme of more than one dark and thrilling tale, the Hudson, from its source to its mouth, is full of interest. For each time-stained old castle, which frowns down from its rocky height, upon the Rhine, there is a pretty scene on its banks, or a memorable old story connected with its history. The tale of the one is of foul wrong and injustice, while the story of the other is of times that no American can ever forget; and whilst the bloody legend of the Rhine will be forgotten with the dust of the castle that records it—the associations of the Hudson will be almost as lasting as its own grand Highlands, and will be as green, centuries hence, as its own beautiful banks.

College of St. James.

NEMO.

Forgiveness.—Is there any real satisfaction in retaliating an injury? We venture to say there is not. On the contrary, we have known a slight offence visited by a slight retaliation, when regret for having resorted to it, was far from being slight or of brief duration. And we think we can confidently assure any person, young or old, who is determined to retaliate, that he or she will probably have the worst in the encounter. There is a satisfaction in forgiving an injury, which a revengeful spirit never experienced; whether the injury is done to our prospects or our feelings, the best return we can make is to forgive.

Gen. Lafayette.—During the Revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette being in Baltimore was invited to a ball. He went as was requested, but instead of joining in the amusements as was to be expected of a young Frenchman of 22, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome, you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine; but my soldiers have no shirts." The appeal was irresistible; the ball ceased, the ladies ran home and went to work, and by the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their country.

Advice of Counsel.—There is a well known custom prevailing in our criminal courts, of assigning counsel to such prisoners as have no one to defend them. On one occasion, the Court finding a man accused of theft, and without counsel, said to a lawyer who was present: "Mr. —, please to withdraw with the prisoner, confer with him, and then give him such counsel as may be best for his interest."

The lawyer and his client then withdrew, and in fifteen or twenty minutes the lawyer returned into Court.

"Where is the prisoner?" asked the Court.

"He is gone, your honor," said the hopeful legal limb. "Your honor told me to give him the best advice for his interest, and as he said he was guilty, I thought the best counsel I could offer him was to 'cut and run,' which he took at once."

A friend once informed us that one of the most ridiculous sights he ever saw was on the Ohio river. He was going up that beautiful stream in a large steamer, when the boat encountered a vast raft, something more than a mile long, and quite half a mile wide, with a small house in the very centre of it. It was coming down rapidly with the current, when the steamer, notwithstanding her efforts to avoid the collision, found herself in the "toils" of the raft, having caught in such a way, between its unevenly projecting timbers, as to be quite incapable of extrication. And now it was that the doughty captain upon the point of the bow of his boat, with doubled fists, and "indignation in his aspect," apostrophized the navigator of the raft, and poured out on his head the vials of his anger; while the proprietor of the "well-wooded" floating aerie, whose downward course it was impossible to stem, was seen slowly approaching in the distance, holding his hand behind his ear, as if anxious to hear what "the captain said." As soon as he came within hail, and was made fully sensible of the anathemas that were being hurled against him, he took a short black pipe out of his mouth, spat twice, and replied, "You go to the devil with your little steamboat! I don't want any o' your saace! Get out o' the way!" And, resuming his pipe, he slowly wended his way back to his cabin. After being borne down some eight or ten miles, the steamer was at length extricated, and the captain went on his way.—**Knickerbocker.**

Indiana Senate.—The Senate of Indiana is again a tie, this being the third occurrence of the kind within the last four years. In the House the Whig majority is from four to six.

THE COST OF WAR.

France and Algiers.—The United States and Mexico.—In a late letter from the Paris correspondence of the Boston Atlas, an intimation is made, in allusion to the present financial condition of France, that a storm cloud hangs over the treasury of that country, which must sooner or later burst and produce the most serious disasters. The cause of this apprehended conclusion is founded on the following facts:

During seven years, from 1839 to 1846, the public expenses of France have risen from 1,179,000,000 francs, to 1,606,000,000, or nearly one hundred millions of dollars! During the same period the revenues of the State have risen from 1,123,000,000 to 1,361,000,000, an increase of 238,000,000, or an increase of expenditures over income of 189,000,000. In 1839 there was nearly an exact balance between the receipts and expenditures; in 1846 an actual deficit of a hundred and eighty-nine millions of francs.

The cause is thus explained:

"To what is this state of things owing?—Why is it that France, one of the most productive nations on the globe, confessedly straining every nerve, by the most grinding and pervading system of taxation, that yields her an income of over two hundred millions of dollars, is rapidly accumulating an overwhelming public debt, with no prospect of liquidating it?"

"The answer is a simple one: and it is as applicable to our condition as it is to hers—it is WAR!"

It is added that of 427,000,000 by which the budget of France has been swelled during the last seven years, more than two hundred millions have been caused by the additional expense of the army and navy alone. The war in Algiers and the navy now cost France two hundred millions a year more than they did in 1839! The more ground she has conquered, the more territory she has acquired, the greater her apparent success, in just the same proportion does the cost increase.

"Federalism goes for life officers."—**CAN. LITER. DEMOCRAT.**

The truth of this is illustrated by the nomination of Gov. Shunk, who has been in office upwards of thirty years, or almost ever since he was old enough to fill one. In his support, therefore, the Locofocos are only acting out their principles—they go for "life officers," for pampering the old office-holder who has grown grey in sucking from the public Treasury; while the Whigs go for a new man, one term, and a distribution of offices. How republican, how democratic are the principles of the Whigs, compared with the acts of their opponents, who go for "political aristocracy."

Hagerstown Boys in Mexico.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. John McCoy, formerly of Funkstown, dated Brazos Island, July 18th, from which we make the following extract concerning one of our Hagerstown boys: "Mr. Isaiah Aniba is in the same company with myself. A few days since, while standing as guard on an outpost, about 200 yards from the guard house, he was attacked by four Mexicans, armed with swords and pistols. One of them he shot, one he despatched with his bayonet, another he took prisoner, and the fourth took to his heels. In the melee he received a pistol ball in his right leg, the ball lodging against the bone. The ball has been extracted, and he is now well and doing duty. For this gallant act of bravery he has been, very justly, promoted from the ranks to a second sergeant."—**News.**

Singular discovery.—By an article in the *Lycoming* (Pa.) Gazette, it appears that Wm. F. Packer, Esq., was elected as a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, last fall, but that B. F. Paulding, Esq., was returned and served the entire session. This seems to have been the result of reprehensible carelessness on the part of the return judges.

What Oregon can do.—A memorial to Congress has been prepared by the Oregonians which states that Oregon can already furnish, at short notice, five thousand barrels of flour for the use of our Pacific Squadron, three thousand barrels of beef and two thousand barrels of pork.

Providential Escape.—Martinsburg, Va., as we learn from the Gazette, of that town, was visited by a storm which had like to have been attended with the most disastrous consequences. The house of Col. Edmund P. Hunter, was struck by lightning, which tore off a large portion of the ceiling from one of the upper chambers, the one usually occupied by the children of the family. The sleeping infant had just been removed from the cradle. The office of the Gazette was the scene of some little confusion—the foreman being momentarily stunned. The German Reformed church was also struck, but received no great damage.

Do well whilst thou livest; but regard not what is said of it. Content thyself with deserving praise, and thy posterity shall rejoice in hearing it.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

In the Washington Union, of Monday evening, we find the following interesting detail of the actual position of affairs in the city of Mexico as well as the army of Gen. Scott up to the latest date from that quarter, based mainly on letters received in Washington:

Letters have been received in this city by the last arrivals from Vera Cruz. Among them is an interesting letter, (which we have seen,) from Puebla, of the 25th July. General Scott had sent on a flag of truce on the subject of prisoners. It went forward on the 13th, and with it Lieut. R. Semmes, of the navy, who had been sent on some time since to Gen. Scott's camp, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for Midshipman Rogers, of the navy, and, if necessary, threatening retaliation in case the Mexicans should treat him as a spy. The flag, however, was stopped by the Mexican authorities a couple of miles beyond the Rio Frio, and some thirty-five miles from the city of Mexico. They refused the flag any admission into the city, and the despatches were necessarily sent on by the Mexicans themselves. A reply had been received from the Mexican government, agreeing to exchange Mr. Rogers, with the other prisoners, but the terms of exchange had not yet been settled, but probably would be in a few weeks. In consequence of this reply, Lieut. Semmes had deemed it prudent to withhold Commodore Perry's peremptory letter.

This letter from Puebla further states that Mr. Trist, who had been endeavoring for a month previously to open a negotiation with the Mexican government, had abandoned all hope of success—at least for the present. Mr. Buchanan's letter had reached Santa Anna, through the courteous offices of Mr. Bankhead, and, as we have seen, it repeatedly stated in the papers, was referred by Santa Anna to the Congress—a session of this body having been called for that purpose. After many delays, and much apparent unwillingness to meet, the Congress assembled with a quorum of 74 members, on the 12th of July. Immediately took the subject into consideration, and, as we have seen it stated, adopted a report, and resolutions to the following effect, viz: that it belonged to the Executive, under their constitution, to receive all ministers and other public agents, and to make treaties of peace, alliances, &c.; that the functions of Congress were limited to the approving or disapproving of these treaties when made; and that, consequently, until a treaty should be submitted to it in form, it could take no constitutional action on the subject. Accordingly the Congress returned Mr. Buchanan's letter to Santa Anna, and adjourned on the same day it had met.

The letter states that there had been no meeting since, most of the members having run off. It goes on to state that, upon the receipt of this report and these resolutions, Santa Anna issued a proclamation, stating that Congress, on the 20th of April last, had passed a decree declaring that any Mexican in authority, who should listen to any proposition for peace from the enemy, should be deemed a traitor, and treated accordingly; and that, until the decree was repealed, his hands were tied, and he could do nothing; adding, at the same time, that as Mr. Buchanan's letter was a courteous one, it was due to the character of the Mexican nation to give it at least a polite reception and consideration. Thus, says the letter, the matter stands—neither Santa Anna nor the Congress daring to take the responsibility of treating with us, and leaving us no alternative but to march to the capital, subdue and occupy it. It is barely possible, when Santa Anna shall be again beaten and his troops dispersed, that he may be overthrown by a revolution, and that the new party may make peace with us. The writer, however, thinks it quite likely, considering the dogged obstinacy of the race, that they will reject the olive branch for the present, and compel us to prosecute the war with a greater and more sweeping vigor.

The letter states that Gen. Scott was only waiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce, who was expected in about ten days, to move forward. Many were expecting a great battle on the plains of Mexico, as Santa Anna is said to have 25,000 troops, and has fortified the city and its approaches.

Since the date of this letter, it appears, from an interesting article in the New Orleans Picayune, that Santa Anna had made another appeal to Congress to rescind its decree of April last, and pointing out the consequences of its refusal; but that, at the last dates, no action had been taken by the Congress.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans La Patria, of the 15th inst., publishes letters from Tampico, from which we give some extracts below, stating that a private correspondence had been intercepted between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna, which had produced much excitement at the capital. It carries rather a treasurable appearance on the face of it, as regards Santa Anna, but he explains it by saying he was endeavoring to lead Gen. Scott into a trap.

Tampico, August 6th, 1847. Our correspondence with the interior continues rigorously intercepted by Gen. Garay, who will permit no communication, from his hostility to the Yankees. By letters received here, we are assured that Gen. Scott, watched on the capital about the 5th, without doubt. One of these letters is filled with the indignation of honorable Mexicans at the following:

"An advanced guard of Mexicans intercepted, on the 27th July, a correspondence of Santa Anna with Gen. Scott, in which the former informs the latter that he has already ordered the troops which he had collected at Tlaxcala to retire from that place. As you may suppose, this has produced a general alarm in the capital, to calm which Santa Anna was obliged to publish a manifesto, stating that it was solely a 'stratagem of war,' with which he intended to entrap the army of Gen. Scott."

If this is true no one knows how the Mexicans will cease with this treacherous man, who has caused so much injury to his country. In another letter of the 22d July, it says: "Gen. Santa Anna appears greatly inclined towards peace from absolute want of resources."

The division under Gen. Valencia (heretofore mentioned,) from San Luis, it was expected, had joined Santa Anna at the capital, with which his forces would number about 30,000 men, who are in want of neither provisions nor water.

In a letter dated the 9th August, published in La Patria, the information respecting the "intercepted correspondence" is confirmed.

The same letter also says: The vomito has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already there is great mortality. The strangers are perfectly horror-stricken.

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The St. Louis papers have later accounts from the command of Col. Easton, on his way to Santa Fe. The command consists of three infantry companies, one of cavalry, 33 wagons with their teamsters, 200 mules, 100 horses, 600 loose cattle, and 30 herdsman mounted and armed.

On the night of the 20th ultimo, the detachment being encamped on the banks of the Arkansas river, some forty or fifty of the men crossed it, without arms and without authority, for the purpose of rambling and obtaining wood, when they were attacked by a party of Indians, and lost four of their number in killed, and eight wounded, before the alarm reached the camp. A company was sent to their relief, but before they reached the scene of slaughter the Indians had made good their retreat. The names of the killed are: Wm. Duncan, Francis Purcott, Ludwig Tanner, Jacob Johnson, Valentine Regg, Henry Barlow, Philander Porter, and Charles Fass.

The report that Fort Mann, on the Arkansas, had been consumed by the Indians, proved to be erroneous. The Indians attacked it and killed three men, but did not burn it. Mann, who built it and has charge of it, says he will abandon it unless he can get a sufficient force to defend it.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23.

Destructive Fire.—Two Firemen Killed and Twenty Wounded.—At 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the engine-room of Mr. Gen. Broom's Sugar House, on Broad near Quarry street. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The establishment was totally destroyed, the books only having been saved.

The wall of the sugar house fell upon a building in the rear of Newlin's brewery, crushing out the front wall, which fell upon the Fairmount and Reliance engines, killing and maiming a number of those at work on them and in the vicinity. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers:

Killed.—Andrew Butler and Charles H. Hines.

Seriously Injured.—Elias Reed, Richard Wellington, (leg broken,) Fouden S. Carl, Samuel Hall, John Delaney, Peter Crouse, Wm. Roberts, of New York, James Brown, of do.

Less Seriously Injured.—Wm. Fitzpatrick, John and Augustus Stubb, Wm. Masters, Frederick Bau, Andrew Jaffer, George Reese, Geo. Brook, Wm. Kigler, George Hohenhosen and John C. Shilling.

Mr. Broom's loss is estimated at not less than \$140,000, of which one-fifth of which was covered by insurance.

Mr. Newlin's loss is about \$25,000, but he was fully insured.

Mr. Andrew Butler, one of the unfortunate men who was crushed to death, was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Association—a most estimable citizen in all the relations of life.

This sad catastrophe has caused a great excitement in our city. It is feared that some of those wounded will also lose their lives.

The Hon. Thomas Butler, son of Col. James Butler, one of the military family of that name so famous in the early history of our country, died on board a steamboat on the Mississippi, a few days ago, aged 64. Judge Butler was an eminent planter, a resident of West Feliciana, Louisiana, and was at one time one of the Representatives from that State in Congress. He was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He emigrated at an early period to the South-west, where his character and standing did honor to his native State.

Freak of Lightning.—During the thunder gust last week, says the Cecil Whig, the lightning cut some strange antics at the railroad depot at that place. It split the pump stalk in the watering house—ran along the telegraph wire and down several of the poles, tearing them as it went, and going into the ten-pin alley, made a twelve strike with one roll, and knocking down all the pins and two of the players.

"Conquering a Peace."—The Washington Union appears now to have an idea that negotiations are not to be had in any other way than by first dealing out "hard knocks" to our Mexican enemies. It says:

"We know perfectly well that Gen. Scott has received no instructions from the department to suspend his operations in consequence of the weather, or of want of reinforcements, or of any other cause whatever, except the ratification of a treaty. We know, further, that the department has received no such notice of his intentions, as stated by the National Intelligencer, from Gen. Scott himself, or any officer of the army. We know, further, that a letter has been received by one of the principal bureaus of Washington, from a most intelligent officer of Gen. Scott's army, and very much in his confidence, who states that the negotiation is said to have failed, and, therefore, as soon as Gen. Pierce should join him with his detachment, the General would march on to occupy the capital. We are almost sure that Gen. Scott has every motive to strike at the capital, and that nothing but insurmountable difficulties or the most urgent necessity could induce him to risk his own military character and the glory of the service, and the chance of negotiation and of peace, by declining to take possession of the capital."

Volcanic Eruption.—A violent eruption of the volcano of the island of Fogo, Cape Verde, took place on the 6th of April. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, a subterranean noise was heard, which was repeated about twenty minutes after, and again repeated about an hour later. On the last occasion the craters of the volcano opened, a thick smoke issued forth and covered the horizon, enormous stones and showers of cinders were thrown in the air, and then burning lava flowed from the seven openings of the volcano in the direction of the convent of the Holy Sacrament, and finally arrived at the sea, taking about four hours to traverse a distance of about three miles. The lava continued to flow for some time, and rapidly increased every moment. The ground traversed by it is completely ravaged. Animals, vines, crops, houses, and buildings, have been swept away. The poor colonists have preserved nothing, and are in a state of the most frightful misery. The only loss of human life was that of a child of six years, who was surprised by the burning lava, and perished before he could be rescued; and four persons sustained injuries. The eruption was not at all expected, for the craters of the volcano had been closed for fifty years, and had not even emitted smoke.

Frightful Loss of Life in a Belgian Coal Mine.—Brussels, July 19.—On the night of the 16th July, a destructive fire broke out on the premises connected with the Mariage Coal Works, near Seraing. It originated in the engine-room, near the mouth of the pit, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress, and burning the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal pit, and thus cutting off for the time all means of escape for 164 workmen who were at work therein. The first signal of danger was the appearance of dense columns of smoke which came down the mouth of the pit. The workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending them a short distance, were either suffocated and fell dead on the ground, or killed by the falling of burning materials from the top of the shaft. The fire was, after great efforts, mastered, and a descent into the pit made, when a most frightful spectacle presented itself. The dead, the dying, and the wounded, lay all scattered about the place. Forty-nine dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Search was being made for the remainder.

Horrid Destitution.—Catharine Luce, a child of 7 years of age, died in New York almshouse, on Monday, from exhaustion for the want of proper nourishment. She, on Sunday, arrived with her family from Ireland, on board a vessel that had no less than 600 passengers; and during the six weeks passage, the subsistence of this family consisted of oatmeal only. Two others of the children died on the passage, while the deceased and others became so emaciated as barely to cling to life.

A Good Old Whig.—A correspondent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, writing from Sullivan county, says: "On Thursday last, John Van Hoozer, of this county, who is one hundred and fourteen years old, went one and a half miles to the place of holding the election and voted the full Whig ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the United States. He was a Whig in the Revolution and is a Whig now."

Col. Benton, it is reported, has written to Washington demanding a Court martial for his son-in-law, Col. Fremont. A Louisville paper says that Col. Benton is preparing for a terrific attack on the Administration next winter. In speaking of the Administration and the war his language is very bitter.

Buying Wives.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement: "The mothers, here, have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for \$64, and the last for \$60."

A SCENE AT CAPE MAY.

On Friday week a steamboat arrived at Cape May from New York, with between one and two hundred of her most eminent citizens, irrespective of party, a committee from that commercial city, to wait upon Mr. CLAY, with an invitation to visit them. The scene was deeply interesting. When HENRY CLAY made his appearance to meet them, such a shouting and cheering, and applausits from fair hands, and waving of kerchiefs, Cape May never saw before, and probably never will again.

NICHOLAS DEAN, Esq. as Chairman of the New York delegation, then, in behalf of the citizens of New York, irrespective of party, expressed their appreciation of the long and eminent services of Mr. Clay, and requested an opportunity of tendering an expression of their confidence and esteem. In the name of the half million citizens of New York, he invited Mr. Clay to visit the metropolis—he said that thousands of tongues were waiting to give him welcome, and the entire aggregate heart and pulse of the city was beating and throbbing to bid him welcome—thrive welcome to the hospitalities of New York.

Mr. CLAY, who had listened with much emotion to the glowing language and impassioned words of Mr. Dean, after a silence of a few moments arose to reply. Hushed then was every sound, lest one word that was to fall from those eloquent lips should be lost. He commenced by alluding to the presence of other New Yorkers on similar errands to the one from New York—especially from Philadelphia, Trenton, and New Haven—and then continued:

Fellow Citizens.—The eloquent address which has just been delivered, has had the effect almost to induce me to adopt the language which was used on a more solemn occasion, "Thou almost persuading me" to go to New York. But in all that uprightness of my nature which I have ever endeavored to practice, I must tell you the object and motives which have brought me to the shores of the Atlantic. I returned to my residence after passing the winter at New Orleans, on the 23d or 24th of March last, and a day or two afterward melancholy intelligence came to me. I have been nervous ever since, and was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the partner of my sorrows without experiencing deeper anguish.

[Mr. Clay was here completely overcome by his feelings, covered his face with his hands and was silent for several minutes. At length with an effort he recovered himself and resumed.]

Every thing about Ashland was associated with the memory of the lost one. The very trees which his hands assisted me to plant, served to remind me of his loss. Had the stroke come along, I could have borne it, with his assistance, and sustained by the kindness of my friends and fellow citizens, with meekness and resignation. But of eleven children four only remain. Of six lovely and affectionate daughters not one is left. Finding myself in that theatre of sadness, I thought I would fly to the mountain-top, and descend to the ocean-wave, and by meeting with the sympathy of friends, obtain some relief to the sadness which encompassed me, I came for private purposes, and from private motives alone. I have not desired these public manifestations, but have rather desired to escape from them. My friend and travelling companion, Dr. Mercer, will tell you, that in Virginia, in every section of the State of my birth, I have been implored to remain, if only for a few hours, to exchange congratulations with my friends, but I invariably refused and only remained in each place sufficiently long to exchange one vehicle for another. You may imagine that I arrived in Baltimore. When I landed in Baltimore, I learned that the most direct route was by the Delaware. I had no public object in view in taking that route, and yet indifferent I am not, nor cannot be, to these manifestations of popular regard, nor to anything which connects me with the honor, welfare and glory of my country.

Gentlemen of the Committee of New York: I have truly and sincerely disclosed the purpose of my journey, but I cannot but deeply feel this manifestation of your respect and regard. It is received with thankfulness, and excites the warmest feelings of my heart, that I, a private and humble citizen, without an army, without a navy, without even a constable's staff, should have been met at every step of my progress with the kindest manifestations of feelings—feelings of which a President, a Monarch, or an Emperor might well be proud.

No—I am not insensible to these tokens of public affection and regard. I am thankful for them all. To you, gentlemen of the Committee of New York, who, in behalf of the 400,000 individuals whom you represent, have taken so much trouble, I am deeply thankful for this manifestation of your regard, but I must reluctantly decline the honor of your invitation. And you gentlemen of the other committees, to your fellow citizens of Trenton, New Haven and Philadelphia, I must beg of you to excuse me, and trust to their affection to do so, for I do not place myself on the affections of my countrymen, whither should I go, and where should I be?—on the wide ocean without a compass and without a guide!

I must beg of you, gentlemen of all these committees, to retrace your steps, charged and surcharged with my warmest feelings of gratitude—go back charged with warmest thanks from me, and tell my friends that nothing but the circumstances in which I am placed, nothing for we may as well mingle a laugh with our tears, and borrow the words of the Irish Ambassador, "situated as I am, and I may say circumstanced as I am"—prevents the honor of meeting you. Tell them—and I hope that this general response will be considered as a specific answer to each of the Committees—that

you are charged with the expression of the best feelings of my heart. And you, gentlemen of New York, be assured that among the recollections of the incidents of this journey, this visit will be paramount, and the circumstances which led to it.

I wish you an agreeable voyage on your return, and pray make my apologies for being constrained to decline your kind invitation.

Mr. CLAY then sat down, and from the tears which had been so copiously shed during his speech, a mellow and felicitous smile lit up a smile of welcome and felicitation, looking over the scene. Throughout the whole reply of Mr. Clay, he was deeply and powerfully affected, and it was with a giant effort that he succeeded in giving his closing remarks with something of the old humor, and imparting a smile to his countenance.

Altogether, this day was one which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The many evidences of deeply abiding attachment—of that love which surpasses the love of woman, which Mr. Clay believed from all must have been as gratifying to him as they were honorable to their exhibitors. While we have a heart to feel and memory to recall the delights of the past, sanctified by these occurrences, and cherished their recollections.

COMMUNICATED.

Harvest Home Temperance Mass Meeting.

In pursuance of the call of the Committee of Arrangements, delegations from the several Temperance Associations of Adams county assembled in the "Hunters Church," on Saturday the 21st inst. and organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

President.—James Moore.
Vice Presidents.—Thomas Warren, Hugh King, George Weaver, John Wilson, H. G. Wolf, Samuel Durboraw, Jeremiah Diehl, Wm. Jones, Col. John Wolford, A. W. Maginly, and John Barnitz.

Secretaries.—A. K. Myers, King M. Ilheny, E. W. Stahl, and D. A. Buehler. The exercises having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, the Convention was then addressed for some time by the Rev. Mr. CLARKE, upon the merits and claims of the Temperance cause. The thanks of the Convention were, on motion of Dr. SCHMUCKER, returned to the speaker, with a request that a copy of the Address be furnished for publication in the County papers.

Reports from the different Societies represented in the Convention having been received and read, Dr. SCHMUCKER was, on motion of Mr. Neely, requested to address the Convention. In responding to the invitation, Dr. S. offered the following Resolutions, which were preface by a series of interesting remarks. After some discussion, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, I. That we regard the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as one of the most prolific sources of crime and misery that has ever cursed the human family; and the temperance reformation as one of the noblest enterprises of the age, whose successful prosecution is most intimately connected with our individual, social and political prosperity. II. That the signal success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of this cause, wherever properly made, presents ample encouragement for perseverance, and justifies the belief, that though the struggle may be a protracted one, and the scales of victory may seem at times to fluctuate, yet that ultimate triumph will reward the labors expended in this cause.

III. That the triumph of temperance can never be either complete or permanent, unless the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is prohibited by law, since experience has amply established the fact that wherever the temptation to drinking is held out either in the stores, the grog-shops, the taverns, or in the social circle, there will always be found some too weak to resist, from whose midst the rank of drunkards will be filled.

IV. We hold it to be the indisputable right of the community of tax-payers to suppress by law, the traffic in intoxicating liquors for any other than medicinal and manufacturing purposes, since that traffic causes at least four-fifths of our annual criminal and nine-tenths of our poor tax: and we believe it our duty, not only as Christians but even as members of the social compact, to labor by any and every lawful means, for the removal of an evil, which has involved hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens in personal degradation and wretchedness, whilst it has entailed an untold train of miseries on the innocent families of the inebriates and consigned the guilty victims themselves to the regions of endless despair.

V. That we regard temperate habits as indispensable, and temperance principles as a strong recommendation to those who solicit our suffrages for any public office.

On motion of Rev. Prof. BARNER, it was **Resolved,** That we will ourselves petition the Legislature, and use our influence to induce others to do so, at its coming session, to enact such laws as will effectually abolish the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

On motion of Mr. M'Ilheny, the following persons were appointed a committee to procure speakers for the next Convention, and make such other arrangements as may be necessary: Messrs. Robert M'Ilheny, Capt. John Neely, Hugh King, Rev. Prof. Bauger, A. K. Myers, Aaron Watson, Col. John Wolford, Michael Slagle, Abel T. Wright, Dr. Wm. P. Bell, and James Moore. Prof. M. L. Steever, D. M'Conaughy,

Esq. and D. A. Buehler, were appointed a Committee on Legislative Memorials. On motion it was **Resolved,** That the proceedings, signed by the officers, be published in the County papers.

After prayer by Rev. Prof. Jacobs, the Convention adjourned to meet in the same house, on the 1st day of January, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises,

On Saturday the 2d of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the Real Estate of said Yount, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing EIGHT ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Koser, Jacob Peters, Henry Harzell, and others, being at the intersection of the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Newville and the Menallen Road.

The improvements are a large LOG

Dwelling-house,

one and a half stories high, (having been long occupied as a TAVERN,) Frame BARN, LOG BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, a well of water, with a pump in it, near the door, and a thriving YOUNG ORCHARD, containing a variety of Fruit Trees. There are about 3 Acres in Meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation, having been limed.

Attendance given and terms made known by

JACOB SHANK, Auctioneer.

Aug. 23.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of September next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION,

OR TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

situate and lying partly in the township of Straban, and partly in the township of Mountpleasant, in the said county, three miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of Isaac Miller, Joseph Lees, and others, containing

137 ACRES.

near tavern erected

ONE AND A HALF STORY

Stone House.

large Bank Barn, partly stone and partly frame, Stone Wash-house, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, a Lime-kiln, and other Outbuildings; also, near the door, a spring of never-failing water, and a small stream passing through the Farm. There are also TWO ORCHARDS thereon, yielding choice fruit, and a variety of FRUIT TREES. There is a good preparation of MEADOW, and also of WOODLAND, well timbered. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation. To be sold as late the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises, and the terms will be made known by Benjamin Mallaun, the Administrator of said Estate; and also to persons wishing to view the premises, in the meanwhile, by John Horning, residing there.

BENJAMIN MALLAUN, Adm'r.

By the Court—Wm. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Aug. 23.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for RENT at the above time and place by the GUARDIAN.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator, do bonds in non of the Estate of HENRY WALTER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Friday the 1st day of October next,

THE FARM,

late the Estate of said deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bushey, Esq., Joseph Deardoff, Jacob Shank and others, containing

217 ACRES,

more or less. There are about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and about 15 or 20 Acres of White Oak Timber. The improvements are a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with Brick Back Building, a Bank Barn, part stone and part log, a Still-house, Smith-shop, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, and Corn-crib, &c.; also, a TENANT HOUSE and STABLE on the Farm. There are TWO good ORCHARDS, one of 150, and the other of 400 young thriving Fruit Trees. There is a never-failing spring, and also running water through the Farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the Administrator, living on the adjoining farm of Charles C. Koser, who will show the same.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known by

JACOB G. WALTER,

Adm'r do bonis non.

By the Court—Wm. S. HAMILTON, Clerk.

Aug. 23.

If the above property is not sold on said day it will be RENTED.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, by the subscriber, on Friday the 10th of September next, on the premises,

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situated in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Dull, Wm. Bricker and others, containing

123 Acres of Patented Land.

The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

and a stone SPRING-HOUSE, with a never-failing spring of water, a good MECHANIC'S Shop, a good Bank BARN, with a Wagon-shed and Corn-crib attached thereto and all other necessary outbuildings; there is a sufficient portion of good Timber, and a good quality of Meadow. The land is under a reasonable state of cultivation. There is Lime-sone within two miles of the Farm.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, at which time the terms of sale will be made known by

PETER WAGGONER.

Aug. 16.

If the above mentioned Farm is not sold, it will be offered for Rent on said day.

HARVEST HOME.**George Arnold**Has just received an additional supply of
NEW GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE

Fresh Groceries, Domestic Muslins,
Tickings, Checks, Plaids,
Ginghams, Calicoes,
Velvet Cords, Drillings,
Tweeds, Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres, &c. &c.all of which are to be sold at prices to suit the
times. Please call in and judge for yourselves,
and if we cannot please, still we take pleasure
in showing the Goods.

Gettysburg, July 19.

BARGAINS**CHEAP CASH STORE,**
N. E. Corner of "The Diamond."THE Subscriber invites attention to his very
beautiful assortment of LADIES' SUM-
MER DRESS GOODS.They were selected with peculiar care, and
he confidently asserts that all tastes can be
satisfied in the lot—which comprises BALZACINES,
LAWNS, GINGHAM-LAWNS, GINGHAMS,
PRINTS, &c.; a few Dress Patterns of extra
pretty EMBROIDERED VIENNESE LAWNS, to
which he invites special attention; and, as the
season is advanced, all of the above articles will
be sold at very low prices.A good assortment of SUMMER SHAWLS,
Linen-Cambrie HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
HOSE, &c.GENTLEMEN'S WEAR—such as TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HATS, &c.; also,
a general assortment of other DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, FANCY ARTI-
CLES, &c. &c.—all of which will be sold at
the very lowest prices, or exchanged for Coun-
try Produce.

E. H. DOWRA.

Gettysburg, July 12.

The attention of Tavern Keepers
is called to OLD RYE, BRANDY,
and WINE—which will be sold at a very re-
duced price, by the barrel or gallon. They will
be sold low because I wish to close the lot—
Call and examine them.

E. H. DOWRA.

Gettysburg, Aug. 2.

New Iron and Steel Store.THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in
Foreign and American Iron, beg leave to
call the attention of purchasers of IRON and
STEEL, to the new assortment of *Snow,*
Swedish, Refractory, Cast and Common English
Iron, which they now have and are constantly
receiving from Europe direct. Also, American
Iron, consisting of *Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c.* Eng-
lish, Russian and American *Iron*; *Small*
Round and Square Iron, from 3 1/2 inches and
upwards; *Boiler and Flue Iron*, *Horse Shoe* and
Nail Rods, *Angle Iron*, various sizes; *Locomo-*
tive, Tire and Railroad Iron; *Angle Iron*, *Half-*
Round Iron, &c. *Spring and Blistered Steel*, from
best stamps of Sweden; *Cast and Shear*
Steel, &c., all of which they offer at the lowest
rates, for cash, or at six months for approved
reference, and to which they invite the attention
of purchasers before replenishing their stocks.Also, *PIG and BLOOM IRON* received on
commission, on which advances will be made.E. A. R. & B. R. K.
Iron and Steel Merchants,
117 North Water St., & 56 North Del. Avenue.
Philadelphia, July 26.**Watches, Jewelry, &c.**THE subscriber offers to the trade, or by
retail, a large and general assortment of
the following articles, being all of his own im-
portation or manufacture.Buyers of goods in this line are invited to
examine the assortment, and orders are solic-
ited, with the assurance that every effort will
be made to give satisfaction and insure a con-
tinuance of custom.Gold and Silver Lever Watches of superior quality.
Do. do. do. of superior finish.
Do. do. do. of Anchor & Lepines.
Silver double cased English and Swiss verge
Watches, with light, medium, and heavy
cases.Gold Jewelry in all varieties, fine and common.
Silver Plated, and Silver Wares.
Musical Boxes, playing 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 tunes.
Gold and Silver Spectacles.
Diamond Pointed Gold Pens.Mantle and Office Clocks, in gilt and other
frames.Watchmakers' Tools and Material of all sorts
Fancy Articles, Fancy Fans, Steel Beads, &c.Having every facility for obtaining goods on
the most advantageous terms, corresponding
inducements will be offered to purchasers.JOHN C. FARR.
112 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
July 19.**Hats, Caps, Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c.**TO MERCHANTS, HATTERS & OTHERS.
GARDEN & BROWN,
Hat and Cap Warehouse and Manufactory,
NO. 196 MARKET STREET,
SECOND DOOR BELOW SIXTH, PHILADELPHIA.RESPECTFULLY solicit attention to their
large and complete stock of Hats and
Caps, manufactured under their own immediate
direction and superintendence, with all the ad-
vantages of modern improvements, to enable
them to combine the important qualities of du-
rability, taste and beauty of finish, with extreme
cheapness of price.An immense and beautiful assortment of all
varieties and prices of Beaver, Brush, Silk, Mol-
skin, Russia, Cassimere, Wool, Sporting and
Ashland HATS. Also, a general assortment
of every variety of CAPS, Otter, Fur Seal, Hair
Seal, Muskrat, Plain and Fancy Cloth every
style, Red, Black and Brown Mohair, Sealette,
Glazed, Oiled Silk and Fur Caps.Ladies' Muffs, Boas, &c., at the very lowest
prices.Buyers by the dozen or less, are invited to call
and see if it is not to their interest to deal with us.
Particular attention paid to the packing of
Hats, &c.Cash paid for Muskrat and Shipping Furs.
GARDEN & BROWN,
No. 196 Market Street, below Sixth Street.
Philadelphia, July 19.**STRAY MARE.**CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in
Menallen township, on the 23d of July,
a Dark Brown Mare,
about 14 or 15 years old;
two hind feet white, and a small
white spot on the nose. The owner is desired
to prove property, pay charges, and take her
away.

Aug. 2.

PHILIP BEAMER.

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DENTISTRY.**DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,****Dental Surgeon,**HAS located permanently in Gettysburg.
and as it is his intention to devote himself
entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all
its branches, no effort will be spared to render
satisfaction in every case. If any have had op-
erations performed, which have not proved sat-
isfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and
have them renewed without charge.Ladies and others visited at their resi-
dences, if desired.Office at Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel.
May 11.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of
Adams County, who may be afflicted
with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC
DISEASES, that they have purchasedCoad's Patent Graduated Galva-
nic Battery & Insulated Poles,
for Medical purposes alone. This instrument
is the only one now known, that can be applied
with safety to the most tender organs, as the
eye and ear. They have in their possession the
highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from
Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from
many who have obtained cures and relief from
maladies considered incurable by other remedies.This instrument may be found useful in
Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Dolorous, Spasms,
Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other
diseases incident to Females. The fluid is
conveyed through the system, not by shocks as
heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream,
which is rather agreeable than otherwise.They are ready to operate on those who
may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those
who cannot be removed, will be waited on at
their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned having formed a Partner-
ship for the practice of the Law, will
attend the Courts of York and Adams, and will
visit the neighboring Counties, if desired.Office in Gettysburg, between the Bank
and Public Offices, where one of the firm may
at all times be found, and where communica-
tions will receive prompt attention.JAMES COOPER,
R. G. MCCREARY.

June 21.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin
House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Of-
fice, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.
Dec. 23.THOMAS M'CREARY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.OFFICE in the South east Corner of the
Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B.
Kurtz and R. W. M'Carthy's Store.
Gettysburg, Dec. 13.D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the
Public Square, one door west of George
Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law
Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.He solicits, and by prompt and faithful at-
tention to business in his profession, it will be his
endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly
on all business entrusted to him asAGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.He has made arrangements through which he
can furnish very desirable facilities to appli-
cants, and entirely relieve them from the neces-
sity of a journey to Washington, on application
to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room
one door east of Mr. Wattle's Hotel, and
immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.
April 5.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and
informs them that he has made arrange-
ments to continue to practice as usual in the
Court of Adams county, under the new regu-
lation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

Cheap Watches and Jewelry

AT the "Philadelphia Watch & Jewelry Store,"
No. 96 N. Second street, corner of Quarry.Gold Lever Watches, full Jewelled 18
carat cases and Gold Dial, \$40 00

Silver Lever Watches, full Jewelled, 20 00

Silver Patent Lever Watches, 7 jewels, 18 00

Silver Lepine Watches, Jewelled, 12 00

Quartier Watches, 8 00

Imitation Quartier Watches, 5 00

Gold Spectacles, 7 00

Fine Silver Spectacles, 1 50

Gold Bracelets with Topaz Stones, 3 50

Gold Pens with Silver Pencil & Holder, 1 25

Ladies Gold Pencils, 1 75

Silver Tea Spoons, from \$4.50 per set to 6 00

Gold Finger-Rings, from 37 1/2 cents to 80 00

Watch-Glasses—Plain 1 1/2 cts; patent 1 1/2
Lunet 2 1/2; other articles in proportion. All
goods warranted to be what they are sold for.On hand some Gold and Silver Levers, Le-
pines and Quartiers lower than the above prices.Constantly on hand, an assortment of Silver
Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons,
Soup-Ladles, Sugar-Tongs, Napkin-Rings, Fruit
and Butter Knives, Thimbles, Shields, Knitting
Needle Cases and Sheaths, Purse and Reticle
Cases, the silver warranted to be equal to
American coin.Also a great variety of Fine Gold Jewelry,
consisting in part of Finger-rings of all styles,
set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emerald, Topaz,
Turquoise, Garnet, Cornelian, Jasper, Cape May,
Amethyst, and other stones. Breastpins and
Bracelets of all styles, set with Stones and Ca-
meos, and Enamelled; Ear-rings of all styles;
Gold Chains of all styles and of the finest qual-
ity, together with all other articles in the line,
which will be sold unusually low, wholesale
and retail. Also Platina Lightning Rod Points,
by the dozen or single one.O. CONRAD,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Manufacturer of Silver-ware & Importer of Watches,
No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry.N. B.—On hand M. J. Tobias & Co's. best
quality full Jewelled, Patent Lever Movements,
in 18 Carat Gold Cases. Also, a quantity of
Movements which will be cased any style re-
quired, and sold at 5 per cent. above the price
of Importation.

Philadelphia, July 19.

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DAVID HEAGY,**Cabinet-Maker,**RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments
for the very liberal patronage which has
been extended to him, and takes this method of
informing his friends and customers, and the
public generally, that he still continues the
CABINET MAKING in Chambersburg street,
at his old stand, where those wishing first-rate
Furniture can be supplied on the shortest notice.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!

He has also, in connection with the Cabinet-
making, commenced the CHAIR-MAKING,
and is prepared to furnish those wishing Chairs
at as reasonable rates as at any other establish-
ment in the place, and of as good quality, made
of the best materials and by one who under-
stands his business.All kinds of produce, and Lumber, will be
taken in exchange for Furniture, and the high-
est market price given.COFFINS will be made at the shortest
notice, and all orders promptly attended to, as
usual.

DAVID HEAGY.

Gettysburg, March 22.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the
citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, and
the public generally, that he has opened a
Tailoring Establishment,In South Baltimore street, in the room oc-
cupied by Daniel Culp as a Chair Warehouse,
a few doors south of the Post Office, where he
will at all times be happy to accommodate
those who may patronize him, assuring them
that he feels himself able to make a first-rate
FIT. His charges will be as reasonable as at
any other establishment in the county. Coun-
try produce taken in exchange for work.He has made arrangements to receive the
New York and Philadelphia Fashions,
quartermaster, and will therefore be prepared to
make garments in the most approved styles.

ESAIAS J. CULP.

Gettysburg, April 26.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public generally, that he has re-
moved his Clock and Watch Establishment from
Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand
lately occupied by Joseph M. Murtas, deceased,
where he will be pleased to wait upon all who
may favor him with their custom. He will
keep on hand a general assortment ofCLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,which will be sold on the
most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c.,
will be repaired at the most reasonable prices,
and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Hav-
ing been engaged in the business for a number
of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular
attention to his customers, to merit a share of
public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors,
respectfully informs the public that he
continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in
York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where
he has on hand, and will manufacture to orderCARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.all of the best materials, and by the best of
workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the
public that they have opened a WINE
AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly
kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King,
on the south side of Main street, a few doors
west of the Market House, and adjoining the re-
sidence of Charles A. Barutz, Esq. in the Bor-
ough of York, where they will constantly have
on hand for sale a choice and well selected as-
sortment ofWines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those
who may need articles in their line to give them
a call, as they are confident that they can please
them both as regards quality and price, great
care having been taken in the selection of their
stock.

York, Feb. 23.

THE Subscriber, of the late firm of Buck &
Moore, takes this method of informing his
friends and the public in general, that he has
bought out the interest of S. L. Buck, at the old
established CLOTHING STAND, No. 253 Mar-
ket Street, Philadelphia, and is now prepared to
furnish all kinds of Ready-made CLOTHING,
at prices which cannot but secure to him the
patronage of all who wish to purchase Cheap
Clothing. I have splendid French Cloth Dress
and Frock Coats, from \$5.50 to \$18; do. Pants,
from 75 cents to \$6; Vests, from 62 1/2 cents to
\$4; suit of Summer Clothing for \$2.25. Also,
all kinds of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods at
extremely low prices.Wholesale dealers in Clothing would do well
to call at the store ofJOSEPH J. MOORE,
254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

May 24.

Good News! Good News!

ANOTHER supply of the Genuine WAL-
LISTER'S OINTMENT has arrived and
can now be had at the Drug Store of

S. S. FORNEY, Agent.

Gettysburg, July 5.

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THE WAR!**30,000 MEN WANTED!****GENS. SCOTT & TAYLOR**HAVING succeeded in whipping the Mex-
ican armies at Vera Cruz and Buena
Vista, and now designing to march against the
city of Mexico to meet the enemy under the
walls of their own Capital, the subscribers would
imitate their example by waging war against
Rags and Nakedness, and he has accordingly
recently visited the city of Philadelphia for the
purpose of purchasing a stock of

Ready-made Clothing,

which he can sell at prices so low as to enable
any person calling at his establishment to clothe
themselves from head to foot, at astonishing low
prices—his motto being "Quick sales and small
profits." My stock embraces the largest assort-
ment of Ready-made Clothing and

FANCY GOODS,

ever offered in this country, has been selected
with great care, and having been purchased for
cash entirely, will be sold

Cheaper for Cash,

than they have ever before been sold in this
place. In professing to sell cheaper than ever,
I wish it to be distinctly understood that I do
not do so because it has become fashionable for
purchasers to make such announcements: I am
sincere, and only ask a visit from those wishing
to purchase to convince them of its truth.—
Among the stock will be found COATS of Fine
Black Cloth, Habit Cloth, Albertine, Tweed,
Cashmere, Cassinette, Linen, Check and Gingham,
Sack and Frock Coats, &c.—Also, PANTS,
of Fine Fancy Cashmere, Cassinette, Linen, Cord,
and Cotton—fancy colors and styles. Also,
VESTS, Fancy Cross-Bar, Silk, Satin, Cashmere,
Marseilles and Cassinette. Also, Shirts, Bosoms,
Collars, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Men's Lasting
Gaiters, Suspenders, Gloves, Stockings—in fact
every thing belonging to a gentleman's furnishing
line; all of fashionable cut and materials,
and as well made as can be made any where.—
Also, on hand, a large assortment of fancy and
useful articles, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Jewel-
ry, Perfumery, Shaving Apparatus, Combs, Pen-
knives, "Rough and Ready" Hats, &c.I have also for sale a lot of BOOTS & SHOES
made in this country, a lot of IRON, and a lot
of Calfskin, Sole and Upper LEATHER, which
will be sold uncommonly cheap, as I wish to
clear off the stock.Also, on hand a new ROCKAWAY, two
second-hand BUGGIES, a second-hand CAR-
riage, new and old HARNESS, which I will
dispose of at extremely low prices.Those wishing BARGAINS will remem-
ber to call at the old-established VARIETY
STORE, next door to Kurtz's Hotel, and imme-
diately opposite the Bank.

MARCUS SAMSON.

P. S.—I have just received an additional lot
of Goods purchased at Auction very low.
Gettysburg, May 3.

HOVER'S

First Premium Writing Ink.

THIS Ink has for a long while become es-
tablished as a National article, and the
following testimonials from Washington City,
prove its merits to that distinction:House of Representatives,
Washington City, Feb. 24, 1843.I state that I have used the Ink, during the
present session of Congress, manufactured by
Joseph E. Hover, Esq., of Philadelphia, and I
have found it to be an article of most excellent
quality.

JOHN WHITE, Speaker Ho. Rep.

Patent Office, Washington, D. C.,
February 24, 1843.Sir—Your Black Writing Ink has been used
in this Office since October last, and is entirely
approved.I am, respectfully,
J. W. HAND, Chief Clerk.

Mr. Joseph E. Hover, Philad.

Hover's Adamantine Cement.

The following from Bicknell's Reporter will
best illustrate its value: "Mr. Hover manufac-
tures 'Adamantine Cement' for joining broken
china, glass, &c.; we have tried the article and
found it to be excellent."For sale, wholesale and retail, at the manufac-
tory, No. 57 North Third Street, opposite Cherry
Street, Philadelphia, by

JOSEPH E. HOVER Manufacturer.

Aug. 9.

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THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, August 30, 1847.

WHIG COUNTY TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
Gen. James Irvin.
CANAL COMMISSIONER,
Joseph W. Patton.
SENATOR,
William R. Sadler.
ASSEMBLY,
William M. Sherry.
COMMISSIONER,
Jacob King.
AUDITOR,
Amos W. Maginly.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
Thomas McCleary.
TREASURER,
Robert G. Harper.

LOCOFOCO TICKET.

Assembly—James Patterson.
Commissioner—Jacob Raffensperger.
Director—Garret Brinkerhoff.
Auditor—William Yeatts.
Treasurer—George Shryock.

Pennsylvania College.

The Catalogue of the Officers and Students in this flourishing Institution, for 1847, has just been published. From it we learn that the number of Students during the past Collegiate year is 176, as follows: Seniors 19, Juniors 18, Sophomores 15, Freshmen 29, Partial Course 14, Preparatory 81.

The annual Commencement will take place on the 16th of September next. On the day preceding, (15th,) ROBERT TYLER, Esq., of Philadelphia, will deliver the annual oration before the Literary Societies. On Wednesday (15th) evening, the Alumni Association will be addressed by A. R. STEVENSON, Esq., of this place.

On Tuesday (14th) afternoon the newly erected Linnean Hall will be dedicated, and an Address delivered by Dr. MORRIS, of Baltimore. On the evening of the same day, the Rev. F. W. CONRAD, of Hagerstown, will address the Alumni of the Theological Seminary.

The Whigs of Franklin county have nominated Wm. Baker, of Loudon, and Samuel Seibert, of Chambersburg, as their candidates for the Legislature, and approved of Wm. R. Sadler, of Adams, as the Senatorial candidate. John W. Taylor (formerly of Adams county) has been nominated for Sheriff.

James Mackey and Armstrong Noble have been re-nominated for the Legislature by the Whigs of Cumberland, and Wm. B. Mullen for Senator. Jacob Lefever (formerly of Gettysburg,) and Abraham Lamberton, are the Locofoco candidates for the Legislature, and Robert C. Sterett for Senator.

The Whigs of Lancaster county had their meeting on Wednesday last, and nominated for the Legislature Abraham Shelly, Dr. J. B. Stubbs, Thomas B. Jacobs, Joseph C. Dickinson, and David G. Eshleman.

The following are two of the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That whilst the Whigs of Lancaster county are ready at all times to bear grateful testimony to the valor and patriotism of the American troops, now employed in Mexico—whilst they feel an honest pride in the glorious and almost unparalleled victories achieved by them on the bloody fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, at Monterey and Buena Vista, at Sacramento and Cerro Gordo—whilst they deeply lament the loss of CLAY and YELL, of RINGOLD and WATSON, and other gallant spirits upon the battle field—they cannot close their eyes to the fact that the war was in itself unnecessary, impolitic and unwise in its origin, and that its whole progress has been marked by a weakness and inefficiency on the part of the National administration, alike disgraceful to it and ungenerous and unjust to the brave old WHIG GENERALS charged with its conduct.

Resolved, That Gen. JAMES LEVY, the Whig candidate for Governor, in his close identification with the principles which we profess—in his connection with and devotion to the true policy of Pennsylvania—in his peculiar qualifications for the duties of the Chief Executive office of the State—in his intelligent and faithful discharge of the important trusts heretofore confided to him—and in the great purity and worth of his character in all the relations of life—is emphatically the man for the office and the times; and that cordially approving his nomination by the Whig State Convention, we will give him our firm, zealous and undivided support.

Mr. Stanton (Loco) is now said to have been elected to Congress from the Memphis district, Tennessee. The delegation from that State will therefore be politically divided as in the last Congress—5 Whigs and 6 Democrats.

The North American of Thursday says that Mr. Cooper, &c., were to address a meeting at Hanover on Saturday "in favor of the York and Harrisburg route." Our cotemporary is in error—it is for a branch road from Hanover to the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail road.

At the commencement of Yale College, week before last, the degree of A. B. was conferred on 124 young gentlemen—the largest class that ever graduated at this or any other College in the Union.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held at Baltimore on Wednesday last, at which it was determined by an almost unanimous vote, to make WHEELING the terminus of the Road. A resolution was also passed to proceed as early as practicable to the construction of the road to that point.

John Hamilton was tried in Lancaster, week before last, for the murder of Jacob Hunter, in Lancaster county, in December last, found guilty, and received sentence of death on Monday last.

Henry Clay.

This distinguished statesman arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday night, on his return home from Cape May. The enthusiasm of the people there, when he arrived, was perfectly wild, and the air resounded with long, loud and repeated cheers. So great was the rush that it was with difficulty he could be liberated from those surrounding him. Finally he got into his room, opened his windows, and thanked the audience for the honors conferred and retired.

The next morning he left the city for Ashland, taking a private carriage to the outer depot, to prevent a repetition of the exciting scenes of the previous evening.

The Baltimore Sun, which is rather Locofoco in its character, makes the following remarks on the enthusiasm displayed at Baltimore:

HENRY CLAY.

There is a naïveté in the name of this great man and distinguished statesman, inconceivable to any mind unimpaired by actual experience. It is scarcely possible that a degree of enthusiasm surpassing that by which he was received to the honors of the immense multitude assembled to honor his arrival in our city on Tuesday evening last, can ever have been displayed by popular acts and expression. We may admire the refined punnery of personal regard, or the active esteem which displays itself in the spontaneous gift, prompted by a generous disposition; but all this is feeble, even insipid, compared with the ardent, gushing, uncontrollable love and admiration of that animated, ponderous mass of men, that moved like an ocean with its anthem of joy, round about his way, from the place of his landing to the house of his repose on Tuesday night. We thought the sentiment he once expressed himself—'Had ever man such friends as Henry Clay?' Why, they revelled in the knowledge of his presence, who could neither see his face nor hear the sound of his voice. They ventured life and limb for a glimpse of his venerable countenance, or for the feeblest accent of his lips, apparently, without a thought of peril. And thus honored, thus beloved, yet with a retirement altogether incompatible with the popular desire, did this great and good man pass through our city.

One of the Evils of the Death Penalty.

A young printer, named Boyington, of fine talents and prepossessing appearance, was hung a few years since, in Alabama, upon a charge of having murdered a companion, with whom he was travelling. He protested his innocence to the last, but without avail. The only proof against him was, that he was the last person seen with the murdered man. Recently, the landlord in whose house the murder was committed, confessed the crime on his death bed!

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

The deaths in New Orleans by Yellow fever, on the 16th, amounted to 52, and 14 deaths in the Charity Hospital on the 17th. The Delta says this is an alarming increase, and shows that the disease has assumed an extensive epidemic character.

Dreadful Shipwreck.—41 Lives Lost.

The new ship Mamlouk, from New York bound to Liverpool, was struck by a squall on the 15th, when about 500 miles from Sandy Hook. Her house was carried away, her hatches forced, and she soon became entirely crippled and water-logged. Thirty-four steerage passengers and seven of the crew were lost. The rest—consisting of one steerage passenger, 16 of the officers and crew, and 4 cabin passengers, were saved and brought into New York on Wednesday last by the brig Balize.

The "Columbian Magazine," for September, has been received. Its embellishments are, "Moses going to the Fair"—"The Wigwam in the Forest"—and the September Fashions. The contents are entirely original, and, as is ever the case with this periodical, highly interesting.

It is said that the notorious Maria Monk is now in the State Prison, at Sing Sing, N. Y., having been sent thither on a conviction for grand larceny.

Professor McClellan has declined the appointment of Principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary. He intends remaining at Dickinson College.

J. L. SLENTZ, formerly of Gettysburg, has commenced the publication of a Whig paper in Hollidaysburg, Pa. It is quite a pretty sheet.

The gallant Col. May is at present in Carlisle, where he will be stationed for some months, to instruct cavalry recruits.

It is estimated that 30,000 baskets of peaches arrive in Philadelphia, and are disposed of, every day during the height of the season. Handsome fortunes are realized in this trade alone, and it has already become recognized as a vast, permanent, and profitable branch of industry in that region. In this section of country the Peach has deteriorated very much in the last few years.

John P. Kennedy, Esq., has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of Baltimore.

It is said that the published statement of Dr. Brownlee, of New York, receiving a pension from his church, is incorrect. He is in the receipt simply of his regular salary.

The Whigs of Philadelphia tendered Mr. CLAY a public dinner, which he declined, remarking that "it would be entirely incompatible with the state of his feelings, and the private motives which on this occasion brought him from home, to accept the compliment of a public dinner."

The mortality among the emigrants at Quebec and Montreal is truly appalling. It seems to be on the increase instead of diminishing. The deaths at Grosse Isle on the 13th, up to 10 o'clock A. M., were 81; inmates of the hospital 2,260. At Charles Point Hospital, near Montreal, on the 16th, deaths 32; number of sick 1,237.

Gold in Russia.

By the returns published at St. Petersburg, the produce of gold obtained from the washings of the rivers, &c., during the last year, was equal to \$17,000,000, and an average of the last six years has been \$12,000,000.

Postscript.

Late and Important from Mexico.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 15th inst.

Gen. Scott was still at Puebla on the 6th inst., but the army was to take up its line of march on the next day for the Capital. Gen. Pierce arrived at Puebla on the 6th.

Major Gaines and Midshipman Rogers had arrived at Puebla, having made their escape from the city of Mexico.

The train which left Vera Cruz on the 6th, was attacked by a large force of guerrillas on the 10th. They were repulsed, after a short contest, but with some loss on our part. Two officers were severely wounded—Capt. James H. Caldwell, of the Voltigeurs, (whom many of our readers know,) and Capt. Cummins, of the 11th infantry. Great fears are entertained for the train, as the Mexicans were determined to harass it along the road, and have, it is said, a force of 4,000 guerrillas, who are under the impression that the train has with it a million of dollars in specie.

The most important news, however, is the return of ex-President Gen. Paredes, to Mexico.—He arrived at Vera Cruz in a British steamer, under a fictitious name, and procuring horses and servant, was off for the Capital an hour before the mail by the steamer was opened, which gave information from the American Consul at Havana that he was on board, and to look out for him.—He is the sworn enemy to Santa Anna, to Americans, and to peace, and the only man who can now restore confidence to the Mexicans, and there is no telling what may be the result of his return from exile. His escape through Vera Cruz has occasioned much mortification and regret.

The Carlisle Riot.

True bills were found last week, at the Carlisle Sessions, against the Negroes engaged in the late riot, and also against Professor McClellan for participation therein. The trial lasted until Saturday evening, when the case was given to the Jury, by a decided charge, we learn, against the rioters, by Judge Hepburn. The Jury had not agreed yesterday morning; and the probability is, that they would not.

P. S. We since learn that the Jury agreed yesterday; but the verdict would not be known until the meeting of the Court to-day.

More Troops.

The President has ordered out five more regiments of Volunteers—2 from Tennessee, 2 from Kentucky, and 1 from Indiana.

Dr. Hawkins, of Baltimore, the senior Surgeon and Medical Director of Tampico, died on the evening of the 7th inst., after an illness of several days.

Col. Louis D. Wilson, of the 12th Regt. U. S. Infantry, died at Vera Cruz on the 12th inst. Lieut. Hill, of the 2d Dragoons, and Dr. Hamner of the S. C. regiment, have also died.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	5 08 to 5 75
Wheat,	-	1 10 to 1 15
Rye,	-	70 to 75
Corne,	-	68 to 70
Oats,	-	35 to 40
Beef Cattle,	-	4 00 to 6 25

MARRIED.

At Buena Vista, near Covington, Ky., on Tuesday the 3d inst., by the Rev. E. Lounsbury, Wm. LAWRENCE, Esq., of Guernsey county, Ohio, to Miss MARGARET E. RAMSEY, daughter of Samuel Ramsey, Esq., of Bloomfield, Perry co., Pa., (formerly of Gettysburg).

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. McD STERNETT, of Parkersburg, Va., to Miss ELIZABETH MCCHEAT, formerly of Wheeling, Va.

DIED.

On Friday the 6th of August, Mrs. CHRISTIANA MANGES, wife of Mr. Jacob Manges, deceased, of Carroll county, Md., (formerly of Adams county,) aged 70 years.

On the 5th of June last, Mrs. SUSANNA KUNTZ, wife of Mr. John Kuntz, of Reading township, in the 44th year of her age.

NOTICE.

A NUMBER of notes and accounts, on various persons, due to ROBERT W. MSHERRY, have been put into the hands of the subscriber, to be collected and applied towards the payment of a judgment against the said MSHERRY. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves indebted to him by note, book account, or otherwise, will please to call upon the subscriber and satisfy the same without delay. Long indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber has been directed to proceed to collect the debts and pay the judgment in his hands.—Such of the notes and accounts of Mr. MSHERRY as are not in his hands, are in the hands of Messrs. STEVENSON and McCLEARY.

Aug. 30.

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EIGHT TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Cumberland township, Adams county, will meet at the house of Conrad Snyder, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

On Saturday the 2d of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals, and supply TEACHERS for the several Schools in said Township.

Aug. 30.

td

PLAINFIELD NURSERIES.

NEAR YORK SPRINGS, ADAMS CO.

THE subscriber has from 25 to 30,000 Trees in his Nursery ready grown for this Fall and next Spring planting, comprising a large amount of APPLE and PEACH, together with a general assortment of all the finer Fruits, also various kinds of

Shade and Ornamental Trees, which he will sell either at retail or by the thousand. Persons wishing to procure Trees for planting, or to sell again, can be accommodated any time after the 25th of October next.

Aug. 30.

2m

JAMES PARRY,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Will be at Mr. J. A. Thompson's, Gettysburg, from the 13th to the 25th of September.

Aug. 30.

4t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, the undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of F. W. KOEHLER, Esq. deceased, will expose to Public Sale, upon the premises,

On Saturday the 2d of October next, the following, the REAL ESTATE of the said deceased, situate in the Borough of BERWICK, Adams county, viz.:

Three lots of Ground, in said Borough, bounded on the north by an alley, east by the Hanover and Berlin Turnpike, south by an alley, and west by lots of Mrs. Tummins, on which are erected a

TWO-STORY LOG DWELLING-HOUSE, with a BARN and other OUTBUILDINGS, late the residence of said deceased.—ALSO,

A Lot of Ground, in said Borough, containing FIVE ACRES, adjoining the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, lands of Michael Hoffman, and others.

The Administrators will also sell at the same time and place the remaining Personal Estate of said deceased, viz.:

PRINTING-PRESS & TYPES, upon which "THE INTELLIGENCER" has been printed.

Two ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, one Cooking-Stove, Desk, Cupboard, HAY, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN ELDER, } ADM'RS.

JOHN FELTY, }

Aug. 30.

ts

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE, A LOT OF GROUND,

containing FOUR ACRES, more or less, situate in Franklin township, Adams county, on the Berlin Road, adjoining lands of John Dearth, John Arendt, and others. The improvements are a

DWELLING HOUSE, part Stone and part Log, with a Cellar under, a STABLE, 32 feet in length, a BLACKSMITH SHOP, 22 feet by 18, two fires, Shoeing-shed and Coal-shed attached, a young

APPLE ORCHARD, of every variety of choice Fruit, a fine garden paved in, a good spring of never failing water, and a stream of water near the house. There is a fine range for cattle in the neighborhood. Also, a set of

BLACKSMITH TOOLS.

Terms will be made known by the subscriber.

JACOB SHANER.

Aug. 30.

If not sold before Saturday the 18th of September, it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

I. O. of O. F.

GETTYSBURG LODGE, NO. 124, I. O. of O. F. will celebrate their second anniversary on Friday the 17th of September next, with a Public Procession in the regalia of the Order. Bro. P. G. THEO. FISK, of Philadelphia, will be present and deliver an address. Sister Lodges are respectfully invited to be present and participate in the exercises. The procession will form and march to a grove near town, where seats will be provided for the Ladies.

W. P. BELL,

A. B. KURTZ,

H. D. WATLES,

JACOB CULP,

H. MEALS,

H. HERRITER,

W. WISOTZKY,

H. J. STAHL,

C. MARTIN,

J. GILLESPIE,

R. D. ARMOR,

G. C. STRICKHOUSER,

THOMAS WARREN.

Aug. 30.

4t

Cheap Cash Store.

Always on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

THERE is no system like the CASH SYSTEM. Adopt it, and you always know how your affairs stand. You can buy CUPKAKE when you pay the Cash, and have the choice of the market. It is the most independent way to move through the world, and if every one were to adopt it, and follow it out, they will be richer at the end of the year. To all, then, who are willing to improve their affairs, I say—BUY FOR CASH; and my word for it, you will find CHEAP GOODS at the CASH STORE.

TO SMOKERS.

I have just received a small lot of very superior SEGARS, for only one cent. Try them. E. H. DOWRA, N. E. Corner of the Diamond. Gettysburg, Aug. 30.

FIVE TEACHERS WANTED.

THE School Directors of Hamilton township, Adams county, will meet at the house of George Bentzell, in EAST BERLIN, On Saturday the 18th of September next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to receive proposals and supply TEACHERS for the several Schools in said township.

Aug. 23.

td

STOVES! STOVES!

Will be offered at Public Sale, at the Warehouse of the subscriber, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Friday the 17th of September next, at 12 o'clock, M.

100 STOVES,

A long credit of 12 months will be given. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Aug. 23.

td

A Challenge to the World!

\$25 REWARD

WILL be paid to any one who will produce a spot of paint, green or dry, that cannot be extracted with HOIT'S IMPROVED CHEMICAL SOAP. I have the satisfaction of saying to the people of this place that this article, by my own improvement on it, now stands unrivalled in this country for extracting Grease, Tar, Pitch, Oil, Paint, or any other Greasy Substance, from all kinds of Gentlemen's or Ladies' Clothing, Carpets, Table Spreads, Merino Shawls, Ladies' Bonnets, &c., without injuring any thing that pure water will not injure. More than one thousand persons in different parts of the country have told me they would not be without it if it cost one dollar a cake. In trying this article on more than 300 articles of light Silks, Satins, Alpaccas, and Calicoes, I have only found three pieces of Silk, two of Alpaca, and four of Calico, on which it changed the color; therefore before putting it on a light dress, try a sample of the dress first. I state this because I am determined not to recommend it any stronger than I know to be strictly true.

H. N. HOIT.

For sale in Gettysburg—at KELLER KURTZ'S Book-store.

Aug. 30.

Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills.

WHAT is that principle which we call the blood? The blood is that principle by which the whole system is regulated.—Therefore if the blood become impure, a general derangement of the system must ensue, and give rise to Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Headache, Fullness of Blood, Biliousness, Scarlet, Typhoid and Typhus Fevers of all kinds, Indigestion, Weakness of Stomach, Rheumatism, Rheumatic and Nervous Affections, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Low Spirits, Fits, Measles, Small Pox, Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Eyes, Inward Weakness, Worms, Quinsy, Bronchitis, Cholera, Dysentery, Gravel, Salt Rheum, Deafness and other affections of the Ear, St. Anthony's Fire, Scrofula, Ulcers, White Swellings, Tumors, Riles, Suppressed Monthly Discharges and Female Complaints in general, Eruptions of the Skin, Habitual Constipation, and all diseases depending on a disordered and diseased state of the blood, or a suspension of the healthy secretions.

Therefore on the first appearance of any of these symptoms, Hance's Sarsaparilla, or Blood Pills, should be procured, and used according to the directions.

Price 25 cts. per box of fifty pills or five boxes for one dollar.

For sale by Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore st. and corner of Charles and Pratt sts., Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buehler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg.

Aug. 30.

NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Brady, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL BRADY, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted by the Register of said County to the subscriber, residing in said township, hereby requests all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands against said Estate, to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BRADY, Adm'r.

Aug. 23.

NOTICE.

THE account of JACOB MYERS, Esq. Trustee of SAMUEL B. EPLEY, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court has appointed Tuesday the 21st of September next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, August 23, 1847.

NOTICE.

THE account of THOMAS STEPHENS, Assignee of THOMAS TAYLOR, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court has appointed Tuesday the 21st of September next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Gettysburg, August 23, 1847.

TO FARMERS.

**PENNOCK'S PATENT
ED AND GRAIN PLANT**

extensively used for planting Wheat, Barley, Oats, Beans, Peas, &c. It is adapted as to drop any quantity per sower depth required. It operates well on all kinds of land, and is not liable to clog in contact with rocks, roots, &c. Its simplicity, and economy of use is unequalled by any other agricultural implement now in use. The first price

been awarded to it by the Philadelphia county Agricultural Society, George's and Appoquinimink Agricultural Society of Delaware; the American Society of Delaware; the American Society of New York; the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; the New Castle county Agricultural Society of Delaware; and the New York Agricultural Society.

er county, where it was invented; and other counties of the Commonwealth, and has been introduced into the New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia and Ohio. It is highly appreciated wherever it has been made known.

...in favor of the machine in
...is numerous, and come from
...in the State. We subjoin an
...ing, which present the advantages
...rmer in the clearest manner.

ing, the Surveyor of the neighborhood by John Jones. The Surveyor said when the wheat was cradled and each acre had its 'due share.' It was in separate mows, and threshed sepa-

3.—One acre drilled, adjoining the
nd; if any different, rather inferior.

5.—One acre drilled a little di

we see that by the use of the Drill
soil being in the same, or perha
or condition,) the crop was increa
ts per acre, and adding the amount
seed, (3 pecks) make 8 bushels

the acre, and further, that the quantity of seed sown, increased 19 per cent. the amount of grain on the same acre used more than 27 per cent.

The drill used, was invented and made by H. NOCK & SONS, of Kennett Square.

County, Pa. Our own convictions sufficiently strong upon the above
 would to cause us to purchase a Drill, which
 could be called, a wheat and corn
 planter, either equally well, for our
 teeth which we have put in this fall
 field of wheat containing about forty

Respectfully, CHARLES NOB
 LANCASTER COUNTY, Pa., September
 the undersigned, do certify that w
 "PENNOCK'S IMPROVED PA
) & GRAIN PLANTER," and tak
 on stating that we believe it to, be th
 for the purpose intended, that i

the most economical and perfect implements with which we are acquainted.

John A. Hart, of Pequea,	Daniel Aruff,
John Weaver,	John Kachel,
John Mussleman,	John Grieder,
Wid Miller,	Benjamin Griener,

The Machines are manufactured and kept constantly on hand for sale by the subscribers. We will also sell

The undersigned having

for the Counties of Montgo
gh, Bucks, Lebanon, Dauphin,
and, Franklin, York and AD
now prepared to give punctu
an to all orders for Machines

G. W. LEE & C

W Iron and Steel St
 HE subscribers, Importers and Dea
 Foreign and American Iron, beg
 the attention of purchasers of IRO

CL, to the new assortment of *Swed*
on, *Refined, Cable and Common Iron*,
which they now have and are con-
sisting from Europe direct. Also, Am-
~~consisting of Hoop, Band, Scroll, &c.~~
Russia and American Sheet Iron;
and and Square Iron from 3 1/2 lbs to

Boiler and Flue Iron, Horse Shoe
Rods, Axle Iron, various sizes; L
Fire and Railroad Iron: Angle Iron
d Iron, &c. Spring and Blistered Steel
stamps of Swede Iron; Cast and
&c. all of which they offer at the

EARPS & BRI
Iron and Steel Mer

LAW PARTNERSHIP

the Courts of York and Adams, and the neighboring Counties, if desired. Office in Gettysburg, between the Public Offices, where one of the firm is always found, and where communications will receive prompt attendance.

JAMES COOP

WATCHES, of all kinds, will be
and repaired at the shortest no
ZERS' Clock & Watch Establishm
sburg,
n. H.

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

In the Washington Union, of Monday evening, we find the following interesting detail of the actual position of affairs in the city of Mexico, as well as the army of Gen. Scott, up to the latest dates from that quarter, based mainly on letters received in Washington:

Letters have been received in this city by the last arrivals from Vera Cruz. Among them is an interesting letter, (which we have seen,) from Puebla, of the 25th July. General Scott had sent on a flag of truce on the subject of prisoners. It went forward on the 13th, and with it Lieut. R. Semmes, of the navy, who had been sent on some time since to Gen. Scott's camp, for the purpose of effecting an exchange for Midshipman Rogers, of the navy, and, if necessary, threatening retaliation in case the Mexicans should treat him as a spy. The flag, however, was stopped by the Mexican authorities a couple of miles beyond the Rio Frio, and some thirty-five miles from the city of Mexico. They refused the flag any admission into the city, and the despatches were necessarily sent on by the Mexicans themselves. A reply had been received from the Mexican government, agreeing to exchange Mr. Rogers, with the other prisoners, but the terms of exchange had not yet been settled, but probably would be in a few weeks. In consequence of this reply, Lieut. Semmes had deemed it prudent to withhold Commodore Perry's peremptory letter.

This letter from Puebla further states that Mr. Trist, who had been endeavoring for a month previously to open a negotiation with the Mexican government, had abandoned all hope of success—at least for the present. Mr. Buchanan's letter had reached Santa Anna, through the courteous offices of Mr. Bankhead, and, as we have seen it repeatedly stated in the papers, was referred by Santa Anna to the Congress—a session of this body having been called for that purpose. After many delays, and much apparent unwillingness to meet, the Congress assembled with a quorum of 74 members, on the 12th of July. It immediately took the subject into consideration, and, as we have seen it stated, adopted a report and resolution to the following effect, viz: that it belonged to the Executive, under their constitution, to receive all ministers and other public agents, and to make treaties of peace, alliances, &c.; that the functions of Congress were limited to the approving or disapproving of these treaties when made; and that, consequently, until a treaty should be submitted to it in form, it could take no constitutional action on the subject. Accordingly the Congress returned Mr. Buchanan's letter to Santa Anna, and adjourned on the same day it had met.

The letter states that there had been no meeting since, most of the members having run off. It goes on to state that, upon the receipt of this report and these resolutions, Santa Anna issued a proclamation, stating that Congress, on the 20th of April last, had passed a decree declaring that any Mexican in authority, who should listen to any proposition for peace from the enemy, should be deemed a traitor, and treated accordingly; and that, until the decree was repealed, his hands were tied, and he could do nothing; adding, at the same time, that as Mr. Buchanan's letter was a courteous one, it was due to the character of the Mexican nation to give it at least a polite reception and consideration.—Thus, says the letter, the matter stands—neither Santa Anna nor the Congress daring to take the responsibility of treating with us, and leaving us no alternative but to march to the capital, subdue and occupy it. "It is barely possible, when Santa Anna shall be again beaten and his troops dispersed, that he may be overthrown by a revolution, and that the new party may make peace with us." The writer, however, thinks it quite likely, considering the dogged obstinacy of the race, that they will reject the olive branch for the present, and compel us to prosecute the war with a greater and more sweeping vigor.

The letter states that Gen. Scott was only waiting the arrival of Gen. Pierce, who was expected in about ten days, to move forward. Many were expecting a great battle on the plains of Mexico, as Santa Anna is said to have 25,000 troops, and has fortified the city and its approaches.

Since the date of this letter, it appears, from an interesting article in the New Orleans Picayune, that Santa Anna had made another appeal to Congress to rescind its decree of April last, and pointing out the consequences of its refusal; but that, at the last dates, no action had been taken by the Congress.

GEN. SCOTT AND GEN. SANTA ANNA.

The New Orleans La Patria, of the 15th inst., publishes letters from Tampico, from which we give some extracts below, stating that a private correspondence had been opened between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna, which had produced much excitement at the capital. It carries rather a reasonable appearance on the face of it, as regards Santa Anna, but he explains it by saying he was endeavoring to lead Gen. Scott into a trap.

Tampico, August 6th, 1847. Our correspondence with the interior continues rigorously intercepted by Gen. Garay, who will permit no communication, from his hostility to the "Yankees." By letters received here, we are assured that Gen. Scott marched on the capital about the 5th, without doubt. One of these letters is filled with the indignation of honorable Mexicans at the following:

"An advanced guard of Mexicans intercepted, on the 27th July, a correspondence of Santa Anna with Gen. Scott, in which the former informs the latter that he has already ordered the troops which he had collected at Pinon to retire from that place. As you may suppose, this has produced a general alarm in the capital, to which Santa Anna was obliged to publish a manifesto, stating that it was solely a 'stratagem of war,' with which he intended to entrap the army of Gen. Scott."

If this is true to one knows how the Mexicans will settle with this treacherous man, who has caused so much injury to his country. In another letter of the 22d July, it says: "Gen. Santa Anna appears greatly inclined towards peace from absolute want of resources."

The division under Gen. Valencia, (heretofore mentioned,) from San Luis, it was expected, had joined Santa Anna at the capital, with which his forces would number about 30,000 men, who are in want of neither provisions nor water.

In a letter dated the 9th August, published in La Patria, the information respecting the "intercepted correspondence" is confirmed. The same letter also says: "The vomito has appeared in its worst form among the Americans, and already there is great mortality. The strangers are perfectly horror-stricken."

FROM THE WESTERN PLAINS.

The St. Louis papers have later accounts from the command of Col. Easton, on his way to Santa Fe. The command consists of three infantry companies, one of cavalry, 33 wagons with their teamsters, 200 mules, 100 horses, 600 loose cattle, and 30 herdsman mounted and armed.

On the night of the 20th ultimo, the detachment being encamped on the banks of the Arkansas river, some forty or fifty of the men crossed it, without arms and without authority, for the purpose of rambling and obtaining wood, when they were attacked by a party of Indians, and lost eight of their number in killed, and four wounded, before the alarm reached the camp. A company was sent to their relief, but before they reached the scene of slaughter the Indians had made good their retreat. The names of the killed are: Wm. Duncan, Francis Turcott, Ludwick Tanner, Jacob Johnson, Valentine Regg, Henry Barlow, Philander Porter, and Charles Fuss.

The report that Fort Mann, on the Arkansas, had been consumed by the Indians, proved to be erroneous. The Indians attacked it and killed three men, but did not burn it. Mann, who built it and has charge of it, says he will abandon it unless he can get a sufficient force to defend it.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 23.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Two Firemen Killed and Twenty Wounded.—At 11 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the engine room of Mr. Geo. Broom's Sugar House, on Broad near Quarry street. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The establishment was totally destroyed, the books only having been saved.

The wall of the sugar house fell upon a building in the rear of Newlin's brewery, crushing out the front wall, which fell upon the Fairmount and Reliance engines, killing and maiming a number of those at work on them and in the vicinity. The following are the names of the unfortunate sufferers:

Killed.—Andrew Butler and Charles H. Hines.

Seriously Injured.—Elias Reed, Richard Wellington, (leg broken); Fouden S. Carr, Samuel Hall, John Delaney, Peter Crouse, Wm. Roberts, of New York, James Brown, of do.

Less Seriously Injured.—Wm. Fitzpatrick, John and Augustus Stubb, Wm. Masters, Frederick Gaun, Andrew Juffer, George Reese, Geo. Brook, Wm. Kigler, George Hoehorsen and John C. Shilling.

Mr. Broom's loss is estimated at not less than \$140,000, about one-fifth of which was covered by insurance.

Mr. Newlin's loss is about \$25,000, but he was fully insured.

Mr. Andrew Butler, one of the unfortunate men who was crushed to death, was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Association—a most estimable citizen in all the relations of life.

This sad catastrophe has caused a great excitement in our city. It is feared that some of those wounded will also lose their lives.

The Hon. Thomas Butler, son of Col. James Butler, one of the military family of that name so famous in the early history of our country,—died on board a steamboat on the Mississippi, a few days ago, aged 64. Judge Butler was an eminent planter, a resident of West Feliciana, Louisiana, and was at one time one of the Representatives from that State in Congress. He was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He emigrated at an early period to the Southwest, where his character and standing did honor to his native State.

Freak of Lightning.—During the thunder gust last week, says the Cecil Whig, the lightning cut some strange antics at the railroad depot at that place. It split the pump stalk in the watering house—ran along the telegraph wire and down several of the poles, tearing them as it went, and going into the ten-pin alley, made a double strike with one roll, and knocking down all the pins and two of the players.

"Conquering a Peer."—The Washington Union appears now to have an idea that negotiations are not to be had in any other way than by first dealing out "hard knocks" to our Mexican enemies. It says:

"We know perfectly well that Gen. Scott has received no instructions from the department to suspend his operations in consequence of the weather, or of want of reinforcements, or of any other cause whatever, except the ratification of a treaty. We know, further, that the department has received no such notice of his intentions, as stated by the National Intelligencer, from Gen. Scott himself, or any officer of the army. We know, further, that a letter has been received by one of the principal bureaus of Washington, from a most intelligent officer of Gen. Scott's army, and very much in his confidence, who states that the negotiation is said to have failed; and, therefore, as soon as Gen. Pierce should join him with his detachment, the General would march on to occupy the capital. We are also almost sure that Gen. Scott has every motive to strike at the capital, and that nothing but insurmountable difficulties or the most urgent necessity could induce him to risk his own military character and the glory of the service, and the chance of negotiation and of peace, by declining to take possession of the capital."

Volcanic Eruption.—A violent eruption of the volcano of the island of Fogo, Cape Verde, took place on the 9th of April. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, a subterranean noise was heard, which was repeated about twenty minutes later, and again repeated about an hour later. On the last occasion the craters of the volcano opened, a thick smoke issued forth and covered the horizon, enormous stones and showers of cinders were thrown in the air, and then burning lava flowed from the seven openings of the volcano in the direction of the convent of the Holy Sacrament, and finally arrived at the sea, taking about four hours to traverse a distance of about three miles. The lava continued to flow for some time, and rapidly increased every moment. The ground traversed by it is completely ravaged. Animals, vines, crops, houses, and buildings, have been swept away. The poor colonists have preserved nothing, and are in a state of the most frightful misery. The only loss of human life was that of a child of six years, who was surprised by the burning lava, and perished before he could be rescued; and four persons sustained injuries. The eruption was not at all expected, for the craters of the volcano had been closed for fifty years, and had not even emitted smoke.

Frightful Loss of Life in a Belgian Coal Mine.—Brussels, July 19.—On the night of the 16th July, a destructive fire broke out on the premises connected with the Marihay Coal Works, near Seraing. It originated in the engine room, near the mouth of the pit, and rapidly spread, catching in its progress, and burning, the ladders and ropes which served for descending into the coal pit, and thus cutting off for the time all means of escape for 164 workmen who were at work therein. The first signal of danger was the appearance of dense columns of smoke which came down the mouth of the pit. The workmen immediately rushed to the ladders, but the foremost, after ascending them a short distance, were either suffocated and fell dead on the ground, or killed by the falling of the burning materials from the top of the shaft. The fire was, after great efforts, mastered, and a descent into the pit made, when a most frightful spectacle presented itself. The dead, the dying, and the wounded, lay all scattered about the place. Forty-nine dead bodies were taken out of the pit, and thirty-one alive, but most of them badly wounded. Search was being made for the remainder.

Horrid Destitution.—Catharine Luce, a child of 7 years of age, died in New York almshouse, on Monday, from exhaustion for the want of proper nourishment. She, on Sunday, arrived with her family from Ireland, on board a vessel that had no less than 600 passengers; and during the six weeks passage, the subsistence of this family consisted of oatmeal only. Two others of the children died on the passage, while the deceased and others became so emaciated as barely to cling to life.

A Good Old Whig.—A correspondent of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, writing from Sullivan county, says: "On Thursday last, John Van Hoozer, of this county, who is one hundred and fourteen years old, went one and a half miles to the place of holding the election and voted the full Whig ticket. He has voted at every Presidential election that has been held in the United States. He was a Whig in the Revolution and is a Whig now."

Col. Benton, it is reported, has written to Washington demanding a Court-Martial for his son-in-law, Col. Fremont.—A Louisville paper says that Col. Benton is preparing for a terrific attack on the Administration next winter. In speaking of the Administration and the war his language is very bitter.

Buying Wives.—A Massachusetts volunteer, writing from Monterey, makes the following statement:

"The mothers, here, have a great practice of selling their daughters to the soldiers. I saw two beautiful girls, one 18 and the other 16, sold last week, the first for \$64, and the last for \$60."

A SCENE AT CAPE MAY.

On Friday week a steamboat arrived at Cape May from New York, with between one and two hundred of her most eminent citizens, irrespective of party, a committee from that great commercial city, to wait upon Mr. CLAY, with an invitation to visit them. The scene was deeply interesting. When HENRY CLAY made his appearance to meet them, such a shouting and cheering, and applaus from fair hands, and waving of kerchiefs, Cape May never saw before, and probably never will again.

NICHOLAS DEAN, Esq. as Chairman of the New York delegation, then, in behalf of the citizens of New York, irrespective of party, expressed their appreciation of the long and eminent services of Mr. CLAY, and requested an opportunity of tendering an expression of their confidence and esteem. In the name of the half million citizens of New York, he invited Mr. CLAY to visit the metropolis—he said thousands of tongues were waiting to give him welcome, and the entire aggregate heart and pulse of the city was beating and throbbing to bid him welcome—these welcome to the hospitalities of New York.

Mr. CLAY, who had listened with much emotion to the glowing language and impassioned tone of Mr. Dean, after a silence of a few moments arose to reply. Hushed then was every sound, lest one word that was to fall from those eloquent lips should be lost. He commenced by alluding to the presence of other committees on similar errands to the one from New York—especially from Philadelphia, Trenton, and New Haven—and then continued:

Fellow Citizens:—The eloquent address which has just been delivered, had the effect almost to induce me to adopt the language which was used on a more solemn occasion, "Thou almost persuade me" to go to New York. But in all that uprightness of my nature which I have ever endeavored to practice, I must tell you the object and motives which have brought me to the shores of the Atlantic. I returned to my residence after passing the winter at New Orleans, on the 23d or 24th of March last, and a day or two afterward melancholy intelligence came to me. I have been nervous ever since, and was induced to take this journey, for I could not look upon the partner of my sorrows without experiencing deeper anguish.

[Mr. CLAY was here completely overcome by his feelings, covered his face with his hands and was silent for several minutes. At length with an effort he recovered himself and resumed.]

Every thing about Ashland was associated with the memory of the lost one; the very trees which his hands assisted me to plant, served to remind me of his loss. Had the stroke come alone, I could have borne it, with His assistance, and sustained by the kindness of my friends and fellow citizens, with meekness and resignation. But of eleven children four only remain. Of six lovely and affectionate daughters not one is left. Finding myself in that theatre of sadness, I thought I would fly to the mountain top, and descend to the ocean wave, and by meeting with the sympathy of friends, obtain some relief to the sadness which encompassed me. I came for private purposes, and from private motives alone. I have not desired these public manifestations, but have rather desired to escape from them. My friend and travelling companion, Dr. Mercer, will tell you, that in Virginia, in every section of the State of my birth, I have been implored to remain, if only for a few hours, to exchange congratulations with my friends, but I invariably refused and only remained in each place sufficiently long to exchange one vehicle for another.—You may imagine that I made a visit to Philadelphia. When I arrived in Baltimore, I learned that the most direct route was by the Delaware. I had no public object in view in taking that route, and yet indifferent I am not, nor cannot be, to these manifestations of popular regard, nor to anything which connects me with the honor, welfare and glory of my country.

Gentlemen of the Committee of New York: I have truly and sincerely disclosed the purpose of my journey, but I cannot but deeply feel this manifestation of your respect and regard. It is received with thankfulness, and excites the warmest feelings of my heart, that I, a private and humble citizen, without an army, without a navy, without even a constable's staff, should have been met at every step of my progress with the kindest manifestations of feelings—feelings of which a President, a Monarch or an Emperor might well be proud.

No—I am not insensible to these tokens of public affection and regard. I am thankful for them all. To you, gentlemen of the Committee of New York, who, in behalf of the 400,000 individuals whom you represent, have taken so much trouble, I am deeply thankful for this manifestation of your regard, but I must reluctantly decline the honor of your invitation. And you gentlemen of the other committees, to your fellow citizens of Trenton, New Haven and Philadelphia, I must beg of you to excuse me, and trust to their affection to do so, for if I do not place myself on the affections of my countrymen, whether should I go, and where should I be?—on the wide ocean without a compass and without a guide!

I must beg of you, gentlemen of all these committees, to retrace your steps, charged and surcharged with my warmest feelings of gratitude—go back charged with warmest thanks from me, and tell my friends that nothing but the circumstances in which I am placed, nothing for which I may well mingle a laugh with our tears, and borrow the words of the Irish Ambassador, "situated as I am, and I may say circumstanced as I am"—prevents the honor of meeting you. Tell them—and I hope that this general response will be considered as a specific answer to each of the Committees—that

you are charged with the expression of the best feelings of my heart. And you, gentlemen of New York, be assured that among the recollections of the incidents of this journey, this visit will be paramount, and the circumstances which led to it.

I wish you an agreeable voyage on your return, and pray make my apologies for being constrained to decline your kind invitation.

Mr. CLAY then sat down, and from the tears which had been so copiously shed during his speech, the smiles of welcome and felicitation lit up a mellow radiance which fell with rainbow softening over the scene. Throughout the whole reply of Mr. CLAY, he was deeply and powerfully affected, and it was with a giant effort that he succeeded in gilding his closing remarks with something of the old humor, and imparting a smile to his countenance.

Altogether, this day was one which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.—The many evidences of deeply abiding attachment—of that love which surpasseth the love of woman, which Mr. CLAY received from all, must have been as gratifying to him as they were honorable to their exhibitors. While we have a heart to feel and memory to recall the delights of the past, sanctified will be these occurrences, and cherished their recollections.

COMMUNICATED.

Harvest Home Temperance Mass Meeting.

In pursuance of the call of the Committee of Arrangements, delegations from the several Temperance Associations of Adams county assembled in the "Huntinstown Church," on Saturday the 21st inst., and organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

President—James Moore.

Vice Presidents—Thomas Warren, Hugh King, George Weaver, John Wilson, H. G. Wolf, Samuel Durboraw, Jeremiah Diehl, Wm. Jones, Col. John Wolford, A. W. Maginley, and John Barnitz.

Secretaries—A. K. Myers, King M'Ilheny, E. W. Stahl, and D. A. Buehler.

The exercises having been opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER, the Convention was then addressed for some time by the Rev. Mr. CLARKE, upon the merits and claims of the Temperance cause. The thanks of the Convention were, on motion of Dr. SCHMUCKER, returned to the speaker, with a request that a copy of the Address be furnished for publication in the County papers.

Reports from the different Societies represented in the Convention having been received and read, Dr. SCHMUCKER was, on motion of Mr. Neely, requested to address the Convention. In responding to the invitation, Dr. S. offered the following Resolutions, which were preface by a series of interesting remarks. After some discussion, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, I. That we regard the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, as one of the most prolific sources of crime and misery that has ever cursed the human family; and the temperance reformation as one of the noblest enterprises of the age, whose successful prosecution is most intimately connected with our individual, social and political prosperity.

II. That the signal success which has crowned the efforts of the friends of this cause, wherever properly made, presents ample encouragement for perseverance, and justifies the belief, that though the struggle may be a protracted one, and the scales of victory may seem at times to fluctuate, yet that ultimate triumph will reward the labors expended in this cause.

III. That the triumph of temperance can never be either complete or permanent, unless the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is prohibited by law, since experience has amply established the fact that wherever the temptation to drinking is held out either in the stores, the grog-shops, the taverns, or in the social circle, there will always be found some too weak to resist, from whose midst the rank of drunkards will be filled.

IV. We hold it to be the indisputable right of the community of tax-payers to suppress by law, the traffic in intoxicating liquors for any other than medicinal and manufacturing purposes, since that traffic causes at least four-fifths of our annual criminal and nine-tenths of our poor tax; and we believe it our duty, not only as Christians but even as members of the social compact, to labor by any and every lawful means, for the removal of an evil, which has involved hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens in personal degradation and wretchedness, whilst it has entailed an untold train of miseries on the innocent families of the inebriates and consigned the guilty victims themselves to the regions of endless despair.

V. That we regard temperate habits as indispensable, and temperance principles as a strong recommendation in those who solicit our suffrages for any public office.

On motion of Rev. Prof. BAUGHER, it was **Resolved**, That we will ourselves petition the Legislature, and use our influence to induce others to do so, at its coming session, to enact such laws as will effectually abolish the traffic in intoxicating drinks.

On motion of Mr. M'Ilheny, the following persons were appointed a committee to procure speakers for the next Convention, and make such other arrangements as may be necessary: Messrs. Robert M'Ilheny, Capt. John Neely, Hugh King, Rev. Prof. Baugher, A. K. Myers, Aaron Watson, Col. John Wolford, Michael Slagle, Abel T. Wright, Dr. Wm. P. Bell, and James Moore. Prof. M. L. Stoeber, D. M'Conaughy,

Esq., and D. A. Buehler, were appointed a Committee on Legislative Memorials.

On motion it was **Resolved**, That the proceedings, signed by the officers, be published in the County papers.

After prayer by Rev. Prof. Jacobs, the Convention adjourned to meet in the same house, on the 1st day of January, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Menallen township, Adams county, containing EIGHT ACRES, more or less, adjoining lands of Henry Koser, Jacob Peters, Henry Hartzell, and others, being at the intersection of the State Road leading from Gettysburg to Newville and the Menallen Road.

The improvements are a large LOG Dwelling-house,

one and a half stories high, (having been long occupied as a TAVERN.) Frame BARN, Log BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, a well of water, with a pump in it, near the door, and a thriving YOUNG ORCHARD, containing a variety of Fruit Trees. There are about 3 Acres in Meadow, and the whole in a good state of cultivation, having been lived.

Attendance given and terms made known by JACOB SHANK, Assignee, at Aug. 23.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 25th of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A CERTAIN PLANTATION,

OR TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

situate and lying partly in the township of Strasban, and partly in the township of Mount Pleasant, in the said county, three miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, adjoining lands of Isaac Miller, Joseph Leas, and others, containing

137 ACRES,

neat measure, having thereon erected a

ONE AND A HALF STORY

Stone House.

Large Bank Barn, partly stone and partly frame, Stone Wash-house, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, Corn-crib, a Lime-kiln, and other Out-houses; also, near the door, a spring of never-failing water, and a small stream passing through the farm. There are also TWO ORCHARDS thereon, yielding choice fruit, and a variety of FRUIT TREES. There is a good proportion of MEADOW, and also of WOODLAND, well timbered. The whole farm is in a good state of cultivation. To be sold as late the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, deceased.

The sale will be held on the premises; and the terms will then be made known by Benjamin Mallaun, the Administrator of said Estate; and also to persons wishing to view the premises, in the meanwhile, by John Hartung, residing thereon.

By the Court—Wm. S. HAMILTON, Clerk. Aug. 23.

If the above property is not sold on said day, it will be offered for RENT at the above time and place by the GUARDIAN.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, Administrator, de bonis non, of the Estate of HENRY WALTER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale,

On Friday the 1st day of October next,

THE FARM,

late the Estate of said deceased, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bushey, Esq., Joseph Deardorff, Jacob Shank and others, containing

217 ACRES,

more or less. There are about 20 Acres of good Meadow, and about 15 or 20 Acres of White Oak Timber. The improvements are a

DOUBLE TWO-STORY

BRICK HOUSE,

with Brick Back Building, a Bank Barn, part stone and part log, a Still-house, Smith-shop, Spring-house, Wagon-shed, and Corn-crib, &c.; also, a TENANT HOUSE and STABLE on the farm. There are TWO good ORCHARDS, one of 150, and the other of 400 young fruiting trees. There is a never-failing spring, and also running water through the farm.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will call upon the Administrator, living on the adjoining farm of Charles F. Kenter, who will show the same.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, when the terms will be made known by JACOB G. WALTER, Adm'r de bonis non.

By the Court—Wm. S. HAMILTON, CLERK. Aug. 23.

If the above property is not sold on said day it will be RENTED.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, by the subscriber, on Friday the 10th of September next, on the premises,

A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Joseph Dull, Wm. Bricker and others, containing

123 Acres of Patented Land.

The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

and a stone SPRING-HOUSE, with a never-failing spring of water; a good MECHANIC'S Shop, a good Black BARN, with a well and all other necessary Out-buildings; there is a sufficient portion of good Timber, and a good quantity of Meadow. The land is under a reasonable state of cultivation. There is Lime-stone within two miles of the farm.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, at which time the terms of sale will be made known by

PETER WAGGONER. Aug. 16.

If the above mentioned farm is not sold, it will be RENTED on said day.